The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

NEWS OF A WEEK AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

President Elect Cleveland's Cabinet Almost Completed. The Treaty Annexing Hawaii Sent to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 20.—A specimen of disgruntled republican statesmanship is now being given the country by the administration in the manner in which it is dallying with the critical financial situation. Instead of taking some decided step towards relief Mr. Harrison and Secretary Foster are simply doing nothing, being perfectly satisfied if they can stave off the crisis until they have turned the government over to the Democrats, thinking thus to escape responsibility for any trouble that may then come. This is worse than cowardly; it is criminal. The people of this country are not idiots; they will know where to place the responsibility should the inaction of this administration result in anything like a financial panic, which heaven forbid.

President elect Cleveland has now announced all of the members of his cabinet except the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Navy. He has not pleased all of the Democrats in Congress—no President ever did, or ever will please all of his party in making up a cabinet, but if the dissatisfaction is any greater than it has been in the dominant party when every cabinet for twenty years past has been announced your correspondent has failed to locate it all. It must be remembered in considering this matter that Mr. Cleveland has introduced something entirely new in politics by announcing the members of his cabinet as fast as they are determined upon, thus giving the opposition a chance to appear much greater than it really is, by reason of its being presented to the public in sections, as it were. The objection to Judge Gresham, which at first appeared to be very formidable, is growing less and less, nowt that its authors have taken time to think of the Justice of giving the many thousand independent votes that were cast for Mr. Cleveland's representation in the cabinet. There is no opposition to Carlisle as Secretary of the Treasury; Bissell as Postmaster General; Morton as Secretary of Agriculture, or Lamont as Secretary of War, and the little opposition that has been expressed to Hoke Smith for Secretary of the Interior has mostly come from Western men who think a Western man would have been better than a Georgian for that position. And not a single word has been uttered by anybody against the fitness of the gentlemen named for these positions, and after all is not that the principle object aimed at by every president in selecting a cabinet. If Mr. Cleveland will fill the two remaining vacancies with old wheel horses of democracy your correspondent predicts that the cabinet as a whole will be cordially approved by ninety-five per cent of the democratic party.

Vice-President elect Stevenson will be in Washington this week to remain until after the Inauguration.

One man paid $500 for one hundred seats in the stand which faces the reviewing stand from which Mr. Cleveland will review the inaugural parade which promises to be the largest ever seen.

The treaty annexing Hawaii, sent to the Senate last week, has been favorably reported. It is probable, but not certain that it will be ratified at this session. The uncertainty arises from the belief of some of the senators on both sides that it should be left for the next session.

Not a single vote was cast against the confirmation of the nomination of Judge Jackson to the Supreme Court. It is understood that democratic Senators were assured the vacancy made by his promotion would not be filled by Mr. Harrison.

Senator Vorhees is strongly in favor of the amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, authorizing the the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 3 per-cent five year bonds, up to $50,000,000, whenever in his judgment it may be desirable to do so, for the purpose of adding to the gold reserve. He thinks that the authority will never need to be exercised, because the mere fact that it exists will give stability and inspire confidence throughout the world in our finances. The Senator says there is no connection between this amendment and the Silver question, notwithstanding the efforts made by some to make it thus appear. The amendment, already adopted by the Senate, will, it is believed, get through the house unless the opposition shall conclude to talk it to death.

The Senate voted down the house amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill prohibiting the payment of expenses incurred for warrants arrests or prosecutions under the laws relating to the election of Members of Congress. This matter will come up again when the bill gets in conference, but it is not believed that the democrats will be inclined to fight very stubbornly for the restoration of the amendment, because they believe to a man that the whole system of federal supervision of elections will be wiped out by the next Congress.

There will be no Pension reform at this session. The only result of the Pension discussion was some bad language and an attempt to exchange blows by two members on the floor of the House.

COBURN.

A Little Child of Samuel Ulrich Falls in a Bucket of Scalding Water.

Well here we are again after a long absence; but this time we have come to stay awhile.

A. J. Campbell was at home over Sunday, and remained to help hold the election on Tuesday.

It is rumored that there will be a wedding in our midst in the near future.

The storm on Sunday night and Monday, piled the cross roads full of now, that many are impassable.

The election on Tuesday was not well attended on account of the bad condition of the roads in many places.

Mr. Francis Deibler our enterprising tailor went to his former home in Dauphin county, to vote, and will not return until the end of the week.

A young child of Jacob Steiger died on last Saturday, and was buried at Paradise cemetery on Monday; its age was about eleven months.

Public sales are now the order of the day; they, together with whooping cough, mumps, chicken pox, etc., will tend to lower the percentage of attendance of our public schools for the next month or so.

Harvey Bierly and wife, of Altoona, passed through this place on last Friday, to their former home at Wolf's Store to pay their parents a visit, and on Wednesday they left for Kansas, where they expect to locate and make their future home.

Mrs. G. S. Kerstetter, nee Alexander, moved her household effects to Altoona one day last week, and has joined her husband there, and they have gone to housekeeping. Mr. Kerstetter is employed in the Pennsylvania railroad shops.

Intelligence has reached this place that Mrs. Monroe Kreamer, formerly of this place, but late of Bellefonte, died on Sunday last, of that dread disease consumption, at the last named place. She leaves a husband and four small children to mourn their loss, a young child less than a year old preceded her to the great unknown a short time ago.

A sled load of our young ladies and gents went to Rebersburg on last Saturday evening to attend the attraction of the season, The Boston Dip., rendered by the famous Millheim Comedy Company, under the auspices of the Millheim band; but one of the young men was in a predicament, when everything was in readiness his best girl had another fellow. How is it J. F.

Mary, the youngest child of Samuel Ulrich, aged about four years, met with a very serious accident on last Thursday. Mrs. Ulrich was scrubbing the outside porch and had left a bucketful of scalding water stand on the porch and walked away a short distance to get a broom, when the little girl in getting her sled out of the house was walking backward, and fell into the bucket of scalding water, throwing its contents over her body and scalding her arms and legs in a fearful manner.

Pretty, But They Won't Sell.

The Columbian souvenir coin, the splendid $2,500,000 gift of the United States to the World's Fair, and from which another $2,500,000 was to be made by doubling the price, has proved a hoodo. Of the entire issue, valued by the Columbian Exposition directors at $5,000,000, just $827,000 worth has been sold up to date, and over $4,000,-worth of the pretty pieces is left in kegs in the safety vaults.

Somehow or other they don't seem to take. For that reason the directors are in a hole financially. They must have money if the fair is to open on May 1, and need it badly. Possible failure has been staring them in the face for some time evidently, and heroic action was decided upon some time ago.

His Reasons for Leaving.

The Sharpsville *Advertiser* tells of a minister preaching his farewell sermon who said: "I leave you brethren for three reasons, first, you do not love me, if you did you would pay me my salary; second, you don't love one another, if you did there would be more weddings and less fighting; third, the Lord does not love you, if he did there would be more funerals.

A YOUNG BLIZZARD

SUNDAY NIGHT'S STORM GETS IN ITS WORK.

The First Snow Storm Causs Much Inconvenience and Damage.—Church Steeple Blown Down.

Friday morning last the air was bitterly cold, and along with it came a fierce wind. About one o'clock snow began to fall and with the strong wind it was blown around everywhere and into every crevice and crack. The snow fell to a depth of about ten inches and continued until Friday night, when it abated, but with it did not go the high wind. Saturday morning the snow was drifted in many places and in some parts of the locality travel was impeded, owing to the roads drifting shut.

The trains succeeded in getting in on time and the only difficulty experienced was by a freight train on the summit above the station, which point is claimed is the worst place on the line. The freight ran on the siding to allow the passenger to pass and when the engine stuck its nose into a big drift, it stuck fast and was as helpless as a hog on ice. The shovel brigade was called into service and after an hour's hard work and much puffing and snorting, the freight managed to pull through.

Sunday evening last, a violent storm set in very suddenly, shaking buildings and creating alarm among the inhabitants. It was the suddenness of the blast that caused a scare; the drifting snow darkened the air and the wave was cold.

The first violent shock, about 8.15, carried the steeple of the Evangelical church with it; the entire steeple from the belfry up went crashing into the street between the church and Mingle's, fortunately it blew southeasterly and missed the Mingle house, which would have been badly damaged; it fell diagonally across the road, and was a complete wreck, being crushed into kindling wood. The belfry end of the steeple struck the edge of the church roof, tearing away a part of the shingle work and cornice.

Rev. Davis was having service in the church at the time, but the howling of the storm almost drowned the racket caused by the falling steeple, so that few knew what was the matter, and what danger they escaped by the steeple not lodging square upon the roof. Rev. Davis went on with his sermon, and let the storm howl outside. No doubt if the audience had known what had happened a panic in the church would have followed. Owing to the unfavorable weather, there were no horses present, which are usually tied along where the steeple lodged, or there would have been some dead horses and smashed vehicles.

The steeple turned a complete somerset in its fall, the large end landing farthest from the church.

This is the second church steeple blown down by the storm in our town. Some ten years ago the high steeple upon the Lutheran church was carried down by a Sabbath afternoon storm, and completely wrecked.

The same blast that took off the Evangelical steeple blew down the smoke stack at Luses' planing mill, and did slight damage to the picnic ground buildings.

The storm still continued, though somewhat abated Tuesday, but that evening began a snow fall which measured eight inches. The wind raised and the snow being light, drifted it, and made the roads impassible. The trains on the railroad found great difficulty in getting through Wednesday morning and they came in way behind schedule. The high wind continued all day Wednesday, drifting up the roads and piling the snow so deep on the railroad tracks that when the mail east struck the big drift on the summit above the station, it stuck and had to be shoveled out. It was so near to the station, but yet so far, and they could not get through.

The train was lodged in the drift until near six o'clock, when by aid of shovels and an extra engine, the train was pulled through. The wind still continued high and filled up the cuts again Wednesday night, and the early Thursday morning train lodged in the same drift and managed to stick for about an hour and a half.

Local freight train west from Sunbury wdich arrived at Centre Hall at three o'clock Wednesday afternoon did not get out until nine o'clock this a. m., the delay being caused by the locomotive breaking down while butting snow drifts. An extra engine was sent from Sunbury, but about one-half mile east of the Old Fort it also stuck in the deep snow, and had to be shoveled out before they could proceed.

The high wind has abated at this writing and a calm prevails. No further trouble is anticipated, unless from a fresh snow fall, for which there are indications.

THE READING'S CRISIS.

The Panic Sends the Company Into the Hands of Receivers.

Unable longer to withstand the tide of adversity against which for weeks it has been struggling, the Reading railroad on Monday again passed into the hands of receivers. The surrender was rendered inevitable by the demands of holders of the floating debt and by the panic of sellers on the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges. The application for a receivership was made in the United States District Court of Philadelphia by a friendly security owner—Hon. Thomas C. Platt of New York. The application was concurred in by John G. Johnson, chief counsel for the company, and A. A. McLeod, president of the Reading, E. P. Wilbur, ex-president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Judge E. N. Paxson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, were appointed joint receivers.

On the Stock Exchanges of New York and Philadelphia on Monday, the "Reading panic" continued with unprecedented excitement, and the sales of the stock were the largest ever recorded in a single day in the history of the stock exchange. In the first half hour over 500,000 shares, worth at par $25,000,000, changed hands at a net decline of 6½ points, and hardly less than 2,000 and 3,000 share lots were sold at a time, and the price often fell a full point between the sales. As the entire capital stock of the Reading Company is 820,000 shares, more than the entire capital stock changed owners. The company controls 1,173 miles of railroad, 194,000 acres of coal mines, 153 miles of canal, three iron furnaces, 748 locomotives, 747 passenger cars, 34,113 freight cars, 10 steam colliers, 5 tugs and 187 coal barges, besides other valuable property.

The great coal combination of 1892 is now broken probably beyond repair. The receivers announce that the interest due next month on the Lehigh Valley stock will not be paid. That company, leased to the Reading one year ago, now reverts to its own stockholders again, and it is probable that the $3,000,000 in Reading third preference bonds pledged to the Lehigh Valley as a guarantee that the terms of the lease would be carried out are forfeited to the latters stockholders.

This is the third receivership which the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has gone through. It is one of the oldest railroad companies, not only in the United States, but in the World, for its charter is within six weeks of being sixty years old, and it was running through trains between Philadelphia and Pottsville in 1842. The company could have celebrated last year the semi-centennial of the opening of its main line half a generation before the Pennsylvania had a line across the Alleghenies to the Ohio river.

Lightning Observed.

During Sunday night's fierce snow storm lightning was observed by a number of persons who were outdoors. Up in Wilkesbarre at the same time amid the storm and blinding snow there was sharp lightning and heavy thunder. The weather seems to get mixed just like folks do sometimes.

Defies Competition.

The REPORTER office has been crowded with job work for the past few months. The work turned out defies competition for excellency. We have a first class job department where plain and fancy work is turned out upon short notice.

The Cabinet Completed.

The two final appointments to Cleveland's cabinet have been made. Geo. A. Jenks, of Jefferson county, this state gets the attorney generalship, and Geo. W. Russell, of Mass., will be Secretary of the navy.

A Big Blow.

Washington's birthday, 22nd, was a regular old blow from before daylight until after dark. All roads are closed by snow drifts, and travel of all kinds is impeded.

THE LATE Justice Lamar was well acquainted with Miss Susan B. Anthony. One day he introduced her to some friend of his in the following fashion. "Let me introduce Miss Susan B. Anthony; you will find her society pleasant and will find her a perfect gentleman."

In trying Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts in your cakes and pastries, you will perceive that it is the most highly concentrated article, and goes the farthest. Price 10 cents.

There is not now a reported case of diphtheria in Tyrone and very little other sickness. This speaks well for the sanitary condition of the town.

MECHANIC ARTS

NOTABLES PRESENT AT THE DEDICATION OF STATE COLLEGE.

The New Building Dedicated With Imposing Ceremonies.—Gov. Pattison and Staff Present.

Yesterday, February 22, will be long remembered at State College, on account of the dedication of the new Mechanic Arts building, to the advancement of the science of mechanical engineering. The edifice is the most complete of its kind in this county, and puts the State College among the foremost institutions of learning in the land. The number of visitors was very large, and among them some distinguished scholars and statesmen.

The following ceremonies took place in the College chapel at 2 p. m., under the following programme:

Presentation of the building to the board of trustees, Gen. James A. Beaver, chairman of building committee; Acceptance of the building on behalf of the College, Col. Francis A. Jordan, president of the board; Addresses—"The State and Higher Education," Governor R. E. Pattisson, "The Educational Benefits of Scientific and Technical Training," Gen. Francis A. Walker, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; "Education in its relations to Our Government," Hon. John W. Noble, secretary of the interior; "The practical Spirit in Modern Education," Dr. J. G. Schurman, president of Cornell University; prayer and benediction, Rev. W. A. Houck, of the Bellefonte M. E. church.

The addresses without exception, were masterpieces, and listened to with the most profound attention by a packed audience, amid the silence that riveted attention affords.

The College will soon be the pride of our state as an educational institution and it is advancing rapidly to the front of American Colleges.

Dr. Atherton has been untiring in his labors to make this institution what it is, and to attain for it greatness. He is assisted by an able faculty. Now it is a success and its career is onward. It has lived down opposition and misrepresentation, and all are now proud to call themselves its friends.

In the evening a hop was given by the class of '93, Stopper and Fisk's orchestra, of Williamsport furnishing the music both during dedication ceremonies and the assembly. Over 1000 invitations were issued to the reception, and it was largely attended.

Many notables and men of prominence in private and public life were present, and added interest to the occasion. Gov. Pattison and staff; Secretary of the Interior Noble, and others contributed to make up the representative gathering.

On Tuesday.

Altoona elected a Democratic Mayor. Pittsburg also elected a Democratic Mayor and other city officers. Harrisburg, Chester, Carlisle, and Lebanon elected Democratic Mayors.

An Honor Appreciated.

The REPORTER staff had a special invitation to the dedicatory exercises at State College on 22nd, an honor that is appreciated.

Who Will Get Left.

The applications for license this year being considerably more numerous than in late years, the question is, Who is going to get left.

Little Building.

There was little building done in our county this winter; the cold weather, no doubt, was the main cause, in addition to a prevailing business depression.

Abandoned.

There is not a stage line in our county at this time. Twenty-five years back that was the only mode of public conveyance. We now reach all points by rail. So much for progress.

GOV. MCKINLEY'S liabilities in going security for Walker amounts to $95,000 and breaks him up. His wife has agreed to turn over all her own property to help pay the bail money.

Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powder is a sure prevention of hog cholera, and cures cough, measles and swelled necks. Price 25 cents per package of one pound. At all dealers.

Rockafellow's bank up in Wilkesbarre which broke two weeks ago, had one thousand depositors, and these get about five cents on the dollar. Rockafellow of Standard oil fame might step in here and make up the missing 95 cents, for the sake of his namesake.

THE NEXT United States Senate is now assured for the Democrats, the North Dakota senator settles it.

FARMS SELL LOW.

Centre county farms are not selling at encouraging figures by any means—in fact it is almost impossible to sell real estate. Farming being so unremunerative in the past decade, accounts for this. The agriculturist is a double sufferer in this, viz: he does not get a paying price for his wheat, and his acres have lost 60 per cent. in value if he wants to sell. The double blow is what knocks farming and gives our farmers the blues. His farm that he paid $100 per acre for, he now gets $40, at best $50. Wheat that commonly brought him $1 to $1.15 only brings 70 to 85 on an average.

There is no other pursuit that presents so discouraging an outlook as farming, it is by far the most depressed of all interests.

Frog Skin Grafted on a Woman.

Mrs. J. Gilman Adams, who was badly burned at a tenement house fire a few weeks ago, has since been at the Anna Jaques hospital, in Connecticut. Skin grafting was tried. The wound was so large that it was impossible to obtain human skin enough for the purpose, so frogs were used, and from them the skin was taken and grafted on the hand. Nearly 300 grafts were put on. The frogs were chloroformed before the skin was taken from them. The operation was performed by Dr. Frederick Tigh, who feels much gratified at the prospect of a full recovery.

Favorably Impressed.

The distinguished visitors in attendance upon the dedication at State College on 22nd, were very favorably impressed with that institution. We are proud of it as a Centre countian, and it reflects honor upon the commonwealth.

The REPORTER stood up for it in its dark days, believing that the future would have a bright sky for it. It got there.

What Next?

Last week's sensations were: The war in Kansas.

The row in congress, and, An attempt to poison a Democratic assemblyman in Wyoming in order to gain a vote for United States Senator for the other party.

Lost a Horse.

Benjamin Gentzel, of near Bellefonte, lost a valuable horse a few days ago. The animal became ill suddenly from colic. Sorry for Ben.

Sold Cheap.

The Locke's Mill properties were sold at public sale on last Saturday to Erastus Sigler, of near Kelley, for $3,-000. Certainly very cheap.

Swept Away.

Several bridges over the upper waters of Penns creek were taken away last week by the flood and ice.

Will Leave Town.

A number of families talk of moving from town the coming spring. That don't look booming.

Badly Blocked.

The by-roads in many sections are badly blocked with snow drifts.

Gen. Beauregard Dead.

General Beauregard died at his home at New Orleans, at 10.30 Monday evening.

THAT Pennsylvania nuisance, the Legislative Record, got its first blow from auditor general Gregg, who had the bills for the work cut down on account of violation of contract.

THE READING'S bust up is the present sensation. It's a big thing. Some lost big, others will make big.

HICKS made a pretty good guess for February's weather. Now let us see how far he gets off the track for March.

A RULE that don't work both ways: You can slide down a mountain, but you can't slide up.

The majority in our state legislature do not favor the re-enactment of a fence law.

Kansas, once noted for Ingall now now has a great deal of bad gall.

HAWAII properly pronounced sounds something like How-are-you.

The College visitors were greatly delayed by the storm on Tuesday, some trains only got there at midnight.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER, it gives you all the home news.

THE NEWS.

The bodies of Mark and Mart Wilson freighters, employed in hauling ore in the Cook's Peak Mining district, N. M., were found frozen stiff. The men had evidently abandoned their teams during the blizzard, and were frozen to death before they could reach shelter.——D. Overton Moore was shot and instantly killed in Helena, Ark., by Dr. C. R Shinault. Both of the parties to the tragedy are young and well-known physicians of that city.——Col. H. C. Yaeher, ex-public administrator, grand recorder of Grand Lodge A. O. U. W., quarter-master general of the Department of Montana, G. A. R., and a leading politician of Helena, Ark., was arrested on eight indictments, charging malfeasance in office, embezzlement and failure to make reports as public administrator. Yaeger's embezzlement, so far as discovered, amounts to $8,000.——The police of New York have captured a negro who gives his name as Wm. Johnson, but who is thought to be Wm. Schrobia, who murdered a woman in Trenton in 1891, and after being arrested broke jail and escaped.——Mrs. George Hopkins, of La Plume, Pa., after an ineffectual attempt to commit suicide by cutting her throat, succeeded in ending her life by hanging herself from an attic rafter. Worry over business troubles and the excessive use of morphine are said to have led to the act.——Chief Harris, of Tahlequah, I.T., has been served with a writ of habeas corpus, ordering him to deliver the murderer Talton to the United States Court at Fort Smith. The grounds for the writ were that the Constitution of the United States was not complied with in the trial.

A christening in St. Louis wound up in a riot, a number of people being hurt, several fatally.——A constable's posse summoned to arrest Thomas Johnson and his wife, near Asheville, N. C., fired on the house and killed Johnson and his wife.——The United States ship Constellation arrived at Fortress Monroe with a cargo of works of art for the World's Fair.——John F. Dunn died in Ocala, Fla., of Bright's disease, from which he had suffered for some time. Mr. Dunn was a native of South Carolina, but has resided in Florida for many years. He was very wealthy, having been a pioneer in the phosphate industry, and a prominent banker. He was a candidate for United States Senator against Wilkinson Call.——Wm. Brooks, a Cleveland milkman, while driving along the central part of the city, was held up by two highwaymen and ordered to hand over his money. He refused, and one of the robbers shot him in the side. They then took what money he had and made good their escape. Brook's wounds will probably prove fatal.——Two rustlers, who had been pilfering cattle, was killed in Texas.——John Hill, the colored boy convicted in Camden, N. J., of the murder of Joseph Dodson, was sentenced by Judge Garrison to be hanged on April 14th.——D. F. Collins, of Haverhill, Mass., hired two men to burn a house owned by him for the insurance. J. M. Addison and his son, who occupied it, were burned to death, and Collins, when arrested, committed suicide.

Col. Thomas Grimeson died at Westchester, Pa., from blood poisoning. For years he has filled the position of general revenue officer for the United States government, and was an aspirant for the state treasurership in the coming election on the Republican ticket.——A Philadelphia syndicate will enter the pork-packing field in competition with Chicago.——An Illinois Central train ran into a sleigh at a crossing near Waterloo, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild, the occupants of the sleigh, were found on the pilot of the engine after the collision. Mrs. Fairchild was fatally injured, and her husband seriously hurt.——The Metropolitan Opera House in New York was sold at auction to James A. Roosevelt, the consideration being $1,425,000. It was sold for the benefit of the second mortgage bond-holders, and purchased by Mr. Roosevelt with the understanding that he will resell it to the stockholders for the price he paid.——Isaac Jacobson was freed from the Eastern Penitentiary in Pennsylvania after serving eighteen years for a murder committed on the high seas.——The statement of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for the year ending December 31 shows: Gross earnings, $5,255,551; increase, $55 190; operating expenses, $3,740,942; increase, $3 3,982; net earnings, $1,515,609; decrease, $37,892.

The show window of Simper Bros.' jewelry store, in Cincinnati, was robbed of $2,000 worth of diamonds. S. G. Simper, who was sitting on a counter about twenty feet from the door, was startled by the crash of the big plate glass window. Before he could move four hands closed on a tray of diamonds, and in a twinkling it was gone.——Two hunters stopped for shelter at the farmhouse of John Oesterman, near Mahles, Ind. They knocked at the door, and receiving no response forced their way in. On the bed lay the bodies of Oesterman and his wife, who had evidently committed suicide by taking arsenic.——James O'Shea, Wilson Ingram and Wm. Carmon were instantly killed and several others injured by falling rock at mine 15, in Sebastian county, Ark.——The house of James Freeman, near Hartville, Mo., was burned and two of his children, aged eight and eleven years, were consumed in the flames. Freeman was also severely burned. The United States Grand Jury at Deadwood, S. D., found indictments against the Indians, Marks and Too Too for murder.——Fire destroyed the Wagman block and a two-story brick building adjoining in Fort Smith, Ark.

SIX DEAD IN ORIENT MINE.

A Slide in One of the Tunnels Causes Serious Injury and Loss of Life.

A slide occurred in one of the tunnels of the Orient Mine of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., killing six men and seriously injuring as many more.

The dead are: James H. Morgan, Hugh Connelly, Mike Novak, Ed. Johnson, Ed. Carter and P. J. Breen.

The wounded are: Jos. Murphy, Tom Walsh, Ben Malnox, Mat. Koehner, John Dolphy and James Smith.

AFTER a fruitful sojourn in Pittsburg, Francis Murphy is off again for the Pacific coast. When he returns he is promised by Andrew Carnegie and others, a people's church in Pittsburg.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Text of the Agreement Sent to the Senate.

The President's Message Brief and to the Point.

The message of President Harrison transmitting to the Senate the treaty of annexation with Hawaii, and the treaty itself are as follows:

To the Senate: I transmit herewith, with a view to its ratification a treaty of annexation, concluded on the 14th day of February, 1893, between John W. Foster, Secretary of State, who was duly empowered to act in that behalf on the part of the United States, and Lorin A. Thurston, W. A. Castle, W. C. Walyer, L. C. Carter and Joseph Marsden, the commissioners on the part of the government of Hawaiian Islands. The provisional treaty, it will be observed, does not attempt to deal in detail with the questions that grew out of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. The commissioners representing the Hawaiian government have consented to leave to the future, and to the just and benevolent purposes of the United States the adjustment of all such questions. I do not deem it necessary to discuss at any length the conditions which have resulted in this decisive action. It has been the policy of the administration not only to respect, to encourage the continuance of an independent government in the Hawaiian Islands, so long as it afforded suitable guarantees for the protection of life and property, and maintained a stability and strength that gave adequate security against the domination of any other power. The moral support of this government has continually manifested itself in the most friendly diplomatic relations, and in many acts of courtesy to the Hawaiian rulers. The overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this government but had its origin in what seems to have been a reactionary and revolutionary policy on the part of Queen Liliuokalani, which put in serious peril, not only the large and preponderating interests of the United States in the islands, but all foreign interests, and, indeed the decent administration of civil affairs, and the peace of the islands. It is quite evident that the monarchy has become effete, and the Queen's government so weak and inadequate as to be the prey of designing and unscrupulous persons.

The restoration of Queen Liliuokalani to her throne is undesirable, if not impossible, and, unless actively supported by the United States, would be accompanied by serious disaster and the disorganization of all business interests. The influence and interest of the United States in the islands must be increased and not diminished. Only two courses are now open; one, the establishment of a protectorate by the United States, and the other annexation, full and complete. I think the latter course, which has been adopted in the treaty, will be slightly promotive of the best interests of the Hawaiian people, and is the only one that will adequately secure the interests of the United States. These interests are not wholly selfish. It is essential that none of the other great powers shall secure these islands. Such a possession would not consist with our safety and with the peace of the world. This view of the situation is so apparent and conclusive that no protest has been heard from any government against proceedings looking to annexation. Every foreign representative at Honolulu promptly acknowledged the provisional government, and, I think, there is a general concurrence in the opinion that the deposed queen ought not to be restored. Prompt action upon this treaty is very desirable. If it meets the approval of the Senate, peace and good order will be secured in the islands under existing laws until such time as Congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of government for the islands. This legislation should be, and, I do not doubt, will be, not only just to the natives, and all other residents and citizens of the islands, but should be characterized by great liberality, and a high regard to the rights of all the people and of all foreigners domiciled there. The correspondence which accompanied the treaty will put the Senate in possession of all the facts known to the Executive.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Executive Mansion, Washington, February 15, 1893.

TEXT OF THE TREATY

The United States of America and the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands, in view of the natural dependence of those islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the intimate part taken by citizens of the United States in there implanting the seeds of Christian civilization, of the long continuance of their exclusive reciprocal commercial relations, whereby their mutual interests have been developed, and of the preponderent and paramount share thus acquired by the United States and the citizens in the productions, industries and trade of the said islands, and especially in view of the desire expressed by the said government of the Hawaiian Islands, that these islands shall be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under their sovereignty, in order to provide for, and assure the security and prosperity of, the said islands, the high contracting parties have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

To this end the high contracting parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respectively appointed plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States of America: John W. Foster, Secretary of State of the United States, and the president of the executive and advisory councils of the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands—Lorrin A. Thurston, Wm. R. Castle, Wm. C. Wilder, Charles L. Carter and Joseph Marsden.

And the said plenipotentiaries, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The government of the Hawaiian Islands hereby cedes, from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, absolutely and without reserve to the United States forever all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, renouncing in favor of the United States every sovereign right of which as an independent nation it is now possessed: and henceforth said Hawaiian Islands and every island and key thereunto appertaining, and each and every portion thereof, shall become and be an integral part of the territory of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The government of the Hawaiian Islands also cedes and transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, fortifications, military or naval equipments, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining. The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands; but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition: provided that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States or may be assigned to the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands, for educational or other public purposes.

ARTICLE III.

Until Congress shall otherwise provide, the existing government and laws of the Hawaiian Islands are hereby continued, subject to the paramount authority of the United States. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner to reside in said islands, who shall have the power to veto any act of said government, and an act disapproved by him shall thereupon be void and of no effect unless approved by the President.

Congress shall within one year from the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty enact the necessary legislation to extend to the Hawaiian Islands the laws of the United States respecting duties upon imports, the internal revenue, commerce and navigation; but untill Congress shall otherwise provide, the existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands, both with the United States and foreign countries, shall continue as regards the commerce of said islands with the rest of the United States and foreign countries, but this shall not be construed as giving to said islands the power to enter into any new stipulation or agreement whatsoever, or to have diplomatic intercourse with any foreign government. The consular representatives of foreign powers, now resident in the Hawaiian Islands, shall be permitted to continue in the exercise of their consular functions until they can receive their exequaturs from the government of the United States.

ARTICLE IV.

The further immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawaiian Islands is hereby prohibited until Congress shall otherwise provide. Furthermore, Chinese persons of the classes now or hereafter excluded by law from entering the United States will not be permitted to come from the Hawaiian Islands or other parts of the United States, and if so coming, shall be subject to the same penalties as if entering from a foreign country.

ARTICLE V.

The public debt of the Hawaiian Islands lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian postal savings banks, is hereby assumed by the government of the United States, but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed three and one-quarter millions of dollars. So long, however, as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said government shall continue to pay the interest on said indebtedness.

ARTICLE VI.

The government of the United States agrees to pay to Liliuokalani, the queen, within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and annually thereafter a like sum of twenty thousand dollars during the term of her natural life, provided she in good faith submits to the authority of the government of the United States and the local government of the Islands.

And the government of the United States further agrees to pay to the Princess Kaiulani, within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the gross sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, provided she, in good faith, submits to the authority of the government of the United States and the local government of the islands.

ARTICLE VII.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate on the one part, and by the provisional government of the Hawaiian Islands on the other, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Honolulu as soon as possible. Such exchange shall be made on the part of the United States by the commissioner hereinbefore provided for, and it shall operate as a complete and final conveyance to the United States of all the rights of sovereignty and property herein ceded to them. Within one months after such exchange of ratifications the provisional government shall furnish said commissioner with a full and complete schedule of all the public property herein ceded and transferred.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, this fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JOHN W. FOSTER. [Seal.]
LORIN A. THURSTON. [Seal.]
WILLIAM R. CASTLE. [Seal.]
WILLIAM C. WILDER. [Seal.]
CHARLES R. CARTER. [Seal.]
JOSEPH MARSDEN. [Seal.]

KENTUCKY'S NEW SENATOR.

Hon. William Lindsay Chosen to Succeed Mr. Carlisle.

The two houses of the State Legislature elected William Lindsay United States Senator to succeed Hon. John G. Carlisle, who resigned to become Secretary of the Treasury. The vote was as follows:

Senate—Wm. Lindsay, dem., 16; Augustus E. Wilson, rep., 6.

House—Lindsay, 63; Wilson, 13. The populists voted for Lindsay.

Senator Lindsay is about fifty-five years of age and a native of Rockbridge county, Va. In his early youth his parents removed to Kentucky, where he acquired an education mainly through his own efforts. He read law and soon took high rank and obtained a lucrative practice. Soon after beginning the practice of the law he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, where his abilities were soon recognized and he obtained a commanding position. He was elected circuit judge and then elevated to the Supreme Bench of the State, where he served with distinguished ability. He voluntarily retired because of the inadequacy of the salary and remained the practice of the law at Frankfort, the State capital. He was a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of Senator Beck, but was defeated by Mr. Carlisle in the caucus. He is at present a member of the Kentucky Senate from the Frankfort district, and chairman of the judiciary committee. At the democratic caucus two weeks ago he was unanimously chosen to succeed Mr. Carlisle, Congressmen McCreary and Stone having withdrawn. Senator Lindsay is regarded as second only in ability to Mr. Carlisle among Kentuckians.

A TRAIN'S TERRIBLE FALL.

Down the Mountainside One Hundred Feet--One Killed.

At Norton's Summit, Tenn., a freight train on the S. A. & O., while rounding a curve, jumped the track and rolled down the mountainside, a distance of one hundred feet. Engineer Wm. Allen was almost instantly killed. Fireman Pettijohn and Section Foreman Parker went down with the engine and was seriously, if not fatally injured.

At about the same time a freight train on the N. & W. ran into a slide at Seven Mile Ford. The engine and six cars were precipitated down a high hill. Engineer John Smith had one leg broken and was otherwise badly injured. Fireman Marion and the front brakeman were seriously hurt.

Two stock trains were wrecked by a collision on the Burlington Road, near Oceola, Iowa. Eight persons were injured and many of the cattle were killed or crippled.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

41ST DAY.—In the Senate the bill to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads by compelling railroad companies to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes, and their locomotives with driving wheel brakes, was finally disposed of in the Senate. The substitute for the House bill of last session was agreed to and the bill passed. The conference report on the Fortification bill was agreed to.

42D DAY—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney General proposing certain changes in the pending Deficiency bill. Of the appropriation of $775,000 for fees and expenses of marshals, the Attorney General recommends that $450,000 be advanced to marshals to meet their current expenses for services of process. The bill which is intended to secure the construction of the Nicaragua ship canal occupied the attention of the Senate during almost the entire day. Mr. Morgan discussed the diplomatic features of the measure, which went over without action.

43D DAY.—The Nicaraguan Canal bill was before the Senate for a couple of hours, and was then laid aside, so that the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill might be proceeded with. The canal speech was the subject of two speeches and of a running discussion, in which Mr. Sherman, who is in charge of it, took a leading part. He explained why it was that twelve millions of stock already issued was left outstanding.

44TH DAY—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill occupied the exclusive attention of the Senate. All the committee amendments having been disposed of, and the bill being open to general amendment, the question as to the issue of three per cent. bonds to maintain the gold reserve was precipitated on the Senate. The amendment was offered by Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, and a point of order was raised against it by Mr. Stewart (Rep.), of Nevada. The point was, after discussion, overruled by the vice-president, and an appeal from that decision was laid on the table by a vote of 28 yeas to 18 nays. The merits of the amendment were discussed for the rest of the day.

House.

43RD DAY.—In the House the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill came up for consideration in committee of the whole, and the Republicans successfully filibustered against the proposition to limit the debate. Speeches were made in eulogy of the late Edward F. McDonald, of New Jersey, in respect to whose memory the House adjourned.

44TH DAY—The District of Columbia Committee, notwithstanding the protest of the Committee on Appropriations, held the floor in the House. Half a dozen measures of entirely local import were passed.

45TH DAY.—After a short conflict between the Democrats and Republicans of the House, the Democrats were obliged to yield graciously, and to agree to terms which the Republicans presented. These were that general debate on the Invalid Pension bill should be continued until the minority was accorded six hours' debate. Then the debate continued.

46TH DAY.—In the House the consideration of the Car Coupler bill was postponed. During its discussion there was a scene of disorder, Mr. Johnson refusing to come to order when called to do so by the chair. Finally, the Pension Appropriation bill was passed, and the consideration of the Post office Appropriation bill begun.

MR. BLAINE'S WILL FILED.

A Brief Instrument Conveying His Estate to His Wife.

The will of the late James Gillespie Blaine was presented for probate at Augusta, Me. It was executed in Washington, D.C., Saturday, January 7, 1893, twenty days before his death, and gives practically his entire estate to his wife in fee-simple.

Following is the will in full:

"I, James G. Blaine, of Augusta, in the state of Maine, at present residing in the city of Washington, D. C., being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make public and declare it is to be my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time made.

"1. I direct my executrix hereinafter named, to pay my just debts and funeral expenses.

"2. I give and bequeath to my daughter Margaret, to my son James, and to my daughter Harriet, to each the sum of $50.

"3. I give and bequeath to my grandchildren, Emmons Blaine, Blaine Coppinger and Corwin Coppinger, to each the sum of $25.

"4. All the rest and residue of my property, real, personal or mixed, wheresoever situated, which I now own or may hereafter acquire, and of which I shall die seized, or possessed, I give, devise and bequeath absolutely, and in fee-simple, to my wife, Harriet S. Blaine, her heirs and assigns forever.

"I name, constitute and appoint my said wife, Harriet S. Blaine, executrix of my last will and testament, and I request that my executrix be not required to give bond for the performance of her duty as such.

"Witness my hand this seventh day of January, A. D., 1893.

[Signed.] JAMES G. BLAINE.

"Signed, published and declared by the above-named testator, James G. Blaine, as and for his last will and testament in the presence of the undersigned, who, in his presence and at his request, in the presence of each other, have signed our names as subscribing witnesses hereto:

[Signed.] W. W. JOHNSON,
ELIZABETH PRICE,
ELIZABETH MCKEWEN."

WORK AND WORKERS.

A STRIKE of the switchmen of the Big Four Railroad, at Sprinfield, Ohio, is in progress, and is likely to spread to other points.

THE Bamford Bros.' Silk Manufacturing Company, of Peterson, N. J., laid off 500 employes on account of scarcity of orders.

AT Columbus, Ohio, Superintendent Gibson, of the Big Four Railroad, discharged 19 switchmen, who went on strike for extra pay for overwork.

NOTICE was given by the General Manager of the Postal Telegraph system that all members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers must leave the Order or lose their positions.

THE Union Iron Works, in San Francisco have been notified that the coast defence vessel Monterey, now at Mare Island Navy Yard, has been officially accepted by Secretary Tracy.

A NEW association of railroad employes, organized at Chicago, is composed of all classes of railway employes, including engineers, firemen, brakemen, switchmen, conductors, trackmen, car men, painters, machinists, blacksmiths, telegraphers, clerks, train despatchers, etc. It is formed, so the organizers say, for mutual protection, the advancement of wages and shortening of hours.

IT is said that within ten days an attempt will be made by railroad men in Chicago to tie-up all the roads centering in that city. The move was started by the switchmen, who want an advance in wages. The move has been contemplated since the failure of the Buffalo strike. The men concluded their organizations were failures, owing to the way they were conducted, and that the only way to succeed was by a popular uprising, without the guidance and assistance of the unions at all. If the strike occurs it will not be by order of the union officials, nor will their mandate be effective in declaring a strike off.

THE CABINET.

Gresham, Carlisle, Lamont, and Bissell Are on the Slate.

Other Appointments Will Be Made Public Fast as Made.

Mr. Cleveland officially announced the names of four members of his cabinet. They are:

Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois, Secretary of State.

John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury.

Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, Secretary of War.

Wilson S. Bissell, of Buffalo, Postmaster-General.

On making the announcements Mr. Cleveland said:

"There is no need of any mystery in regard to the cabinet and it is useless to speculate and indulge in guesswork. I shall make no secret of the matter, but shall announce the names of gentlemen selected to fill the positions as fast as I can receive their acceptances and permission to make the matter public."

Mr. Cleveland would say nothing in regard to the other positions or the men who have been mentioned in connection with them. It is evident that Hoke Smith, Hilary A. Herbert, and others who have been mentioned are still under consideration.

A conference which will probably settle Mr. Hoke Smith's chances one way or the other will be held at Mr. Cleveland's office in New York. Senator Gordon and others will be present.

Mr. Cleveland had a social visit from Mr. Calwalader, of Philadelphia. This is Mr. Cadwalader's second visit inside of a week. He is supposed to have an interest in the selection of a Philadelphian, whose name he carefully guards from the public.

Senator John Martin, of Kansas, and Dr. S. J. Neely, of the same State, had a long talk with Mr. Cleveland. They put in a strong claim for a representation in the cabinet from Kansas. Senator Martin urged the selection of ex-Gov. J. W. Glick and left Lakewood in a happy frame of mind as to the chances of his candidate. He said that Mr. Cleveland informed him that Judge Gresham has not been selected to temporarily fill the place of Secretary of State until Minister Edward J. Phelps finishes with the Bering sea controversy, but has been selected for good.

WORLD'S FAIR.

THE sentiment of the country has apparently changed in marked degree recently in respect to Sunday opening, and seems now to be overwhelming in favor of an open fair.

HAYTI'S building at the World's Fair, a very unique and artistic structure, has been completed, and was dedicated on January 2, the anniversary of the independence of Hayti. Frederick Douglass, ex-minister to that country, delivered the dedicatory oration and Director-General Davis responded. Hayti will make an elaborate exhibit.

MRS. POTTER PALMER and Mrs. Ralph Tamman are on the way from Chicago to Washington to ask an appropriation of $68,000 for the Lady Managers of the World's Fair. President T. W. Palmer and others will ask $125,000 for the expenses of the National Commission, and about $500,000 more for the payment of juries' awards.

A Milwaukee despatch says that the contract for the exclusive sale of beer on the World's Fair grounds, in Chicago has been granted the Pabst Brewing Co., of Milwaukee. "Beer will be sold in 87 different places on the ground and will be on sale in every building. It is estimated that 50,000 barrels, or $500,000 worth of beer will be consumed."

THE installation of exhibits in the various buildings at the World's Fair is now actively in progress. Scores of freight cars loaded with exhibits are being run into the grounds and switched to the different buildings. Wagons laden with packing cases are to be seen going in all directions. Soon these busy scenes will be multiplied many times over, for hundreds of cars of exhibits will arrive where now there are scores. The majority of exhibits which have arrived thus far are foreign.

AN interesting foreign exhibit at the World's Fair will be a model of the Island of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. It is about eight feet by four, built to the scale of six inches to the mile, painted in natural colors, showing the roads, county houses, ships and steamers in the Harbor and the pretty town of Charlotte Amalia, with its two old legendary towers of Blackbeard and Bluebeard. It will be set into a table enambled in black, edged with gold, with terra cotta paintings of various spots of interest on the island, the whole being covered with plate glass.

NOT COFFINS ENOUGH.

Diphtheria Raging in West Virginia Towns.

A despatch from Weston W. Va., says: A messengers from Braxton county in the interior, brings news of a terrible epidemic of diphtheria prevailing in the country districts.

The disease first broke out among the children of three schools, and was carried by them all over the district.

The country is thinly settled and there has been terrible suffering. Physicians and nurses could not be secured and undertakers could scarcely be found to bury the dead.

Up to date there has been 300 deaths and many more are sick.

All efforts to check the disease have so far proved fruitless, though strict quarantine measures as possible are used. The situation is very grave.

BOTH SHOT TO KILL.

A Kentucky Duel to the Death on Both Sides.

Shirley Quilling and James Ewing settled a recent quarrel by fighting it out with pistols. They met near the house of Ewing's father, John Ewing, a wealthy and prominent man, who lives about four miles from Cattlesburg, Ky.

It was a duel to the death. Both parties fired and Ewing fell dead, shot through the heart, Quilling was mortally wounded and has since died. Quilling was a married man and his wife was with him at the time of the shooting. Ewing was a young unmarried man. It is said that he was generally well thought of but inclined to be wild.

The trouble grew out of a quarrel which occurred about two weeks ago, when Ewing struck Quilling with a club.

CHARLES DAVITT has been elected a member of Parliament without opposition to represent Northeast Cork, Ireland.

IN 1891 Alabama produced 4,303,030 tons of coal. In 1892 it was 5,273,000 tons, an increase of nearly twenty-two per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

THE defense was heard in the trial of Hugh O'Donnell at Pittsburg, witnesses testifying that the prisoner had done all in his power to allay the riot at Homestead.

SATURDAY, April 29, was fixed on as the date for the dedication of the Pennsylvania building at the World's Fair.

THE Legislative Sub Committee began its investigation at Meadville into the Highby-Andrews contest.

IT was reported that the Jersey Central Railroad would soon begin the construction of a road from Wilkes-Barre to give in entrance into Scranton.

SAMUEL BORTLE, who left Pittsburg thirty years ago and was since thought to have died, returned and met a son, born soon after his departure, whom he had never seen. Bortle married again and is living in Chicago, and his former wife also married again and is living in Ohio.

THERE are ice gorges in the Juniata River at Lewisburg and Millerstown, endangering property along the banks in case of a break.

TWO rough characters who entrenched themselves in Beaver Station, on the Wilmington & Northern Railroad, drew revolvers and successfully held at bay a raiding party of section hands and milkmen till they made good their escape.

THE West Pittston authorities caused the arrest of forty-two laborers who were employed by the Wyoming Valley Traction Company. The charge preferred against them was violation of the Sunday laws.

TRUSTEE DUSS, the leader of the Harmonist Society at Economy, has aroused the opposition of many of the members by selling one of the large farms of the society for distillery purposes.

HUGH O'DONNELL, one of the leaders of the riotous strikes at Homestead, was put on trial at Pittsburg, charged with murder.

THERE were reports from Hazleton, Ashland, Williamsport and the entire northeastern sections of the State, of one of the heaviest snowfalls of the season.

THE Governor signed the concurrent resolution passed by both branches of the Legislature calling on Pennsylvania Congressmen to oppose the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday.

THE Reading Rolling Mill Company has posted notice of a reduction of about 15 per cent in wages.

THE courts at Wilkes-Barre appointed an appraiser of the assests of the collapsed firm of F. V. Rockafellow & Co., and they at once began the preparation of a statement.

JOHN S. MCGROARTY, County Treasurer of Luzerne county, has withdrawn from the fight for the Internal Revenue Collectorship of the Twelfth District, leaving Herring, of Scranton, and James, of Easton, alone in the field.

CABLE SPARKS.

LEADING French, Belgian and German insurance companies have formed a syndicate to insure European visitors to the Chicago World's Fair.

FROM a speech in the House of Commons by Home Secretary Asquith it is gleaned that there is no hope of an early liberation of John Daly, convicted in England of having been engaged in a dynamite conspiracy.

A SLIGHT fire in Schaeffer's restaurant, one of the principal in Leipsig, caused a panic among the throng of persons present, and in the rush to escape from the building six persons were crushed and killed and a number of others injured.

EX-MINISTERS ROUVIER and Develle and Senators Goblet and Renault have been discharged from the accusations against them in connection with the Panama canal scandal on the ground that the evidence does not warrant putting them on trial.

THERE is much alarm in Nice among foreign visitors and residents over the frequency of garroting by highwaymen. General Castrex was attacked on one of the thoroughfares of the city and robbed of his watch and money. The General was severely injured in the struggle.

THE prisoners in the Panama trials were convicted in Paris of swindling and breach of trust. Count Ferdinand de Lesseps was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. Charles de Lesseps was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. M. Marius Fontane and M. Cottu were each sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs each. M. Eiffel, the famous engineer, was sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of 10,000 francs. The sentences have caused a profound sensation, especially that of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

ONE death from typhus fever and three new cases were reported in New York.

Mrs. Albrecht, aged 60 years, was run over and killed by an electric car at Newark, New Jersey.

TWO men were killed outright and three seriously injured, by falling walls at the ruins of the Rolland fire at Montreal.

THE boiler of a locomotive exploded at Tyler, Texas, killing Julius Rasberry, fireman, and fatally injuring Bartholomew Wheeler, engineer.

PATRICK WARD, a Canadian Pacific brakeman, who had volunteered to go nine miles to Swift Current, Manitoba, to report a train which was snowed in, was frozen to death within a mile of his destination.

A gasoline stove exploded in the dyeing establishment of Edward Whitehouse in Pittsburg, wrecking the building and fatally burning Whitehouse and his daughter Emma.

JAMES SEBASTIAN, of Sherman, Texas, dropped some dynamite on a stove. An explosion ensued, and Daniel Brewer had his eyes blown out and Sebastian his head blown off. Mrs. Sebastian and three children were burned and the house destroyed.

AS a freight train was shifting cars on the Lehigh Valley road, at the Essex Felting Mills, at Railway, New Jersey, the drawheads broke, causing the cars to run into the building, doing $3000 damage. Two men were badly hurt, one of whom will likely die.

A "BIG FOUR" passenger train was wrecked by a broken rail near Paris, Illinois. Three cars were thrown from a 30-foot trestle and the wreck took fire. Baggageman Charles Kessler was killed, and 31 passengers were injured, two probably fatally.

A DESPATCH from Memphis says that 4000 people in Concordia and Catahoula parishes, in Northern Louisiana, were on the verge of starvation. Their crops were destroyed by floods last summer, and they have subsisted mainly on wild game during the winter. The Presidents of the different Exchanges in Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans have called meetings to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers.

MY OLD SWEETHEART JILL.

Talk not to me of modern maids,
Of Blanche and Maud and Lil,
There's n'er a one among them all
Like my old sweetheart Jill!

Long years ago, when we were young,
And climbed that horrid hill,
She bore the weight of half the pail,
A helpful sweetheart Jill!

And when I tumbled down that day,
(I have the scar there still)
She shared my luck as she does yet,
Dear helpmeet, sweetheart Jill.

When happiness comes down our way
Her laugh is like a rill,
The sun shone on the bridal day
Of merry sweetheart Jill.

If fortune frown upon our path;
As frown, sometimes, she will,
"There's silver back of every cloud"
Says cheery, sweetheart Jill.

Then drink this toast, ye envious ones;
Fill! All your glasses fill!
"May every Jack get such a wife
As my old sweetheart Jill!"
—[Edgar Wade Abbot, in Boston Times.

WHAT HAPPENED TO HALLIE.

BY SARAH BIERCE SCARBOROUGH.

Nothing had ever happened to Hallie Burt. At least, that is what she claimed.

"Fourteen years is a very long time to pass away without anything happening to a body," was what her father had gravely remarked when she persisted in the assertion; and Phil, her grown-up brother, had quizzically asked if she would be satisfied with anything less than lassoing a crocodile in one of the Colorado mountain lakes or shooting a dodo in the canyon below.

"I don't expect the impossible," she had retorted; "but I do want something that might be called a 'happening.'"

The hunting excursions with the boys, the round-ups on the plateau, the mountain climbing and the agate hunting—all these she refused to consider in the category of "happenings." They were expected things and "happenings" were—well—"something that she had not looked for—very long, at least," she explained.

But, according to her own definition, several things happened very soon. In the first place, her father and mother, who went every year at the time of full moon in September, to Pueblo, had promised to take her with them on this trip; but the very day before they started her mother called her aside for a private talk. At its close Hallie emerged from the sitting room with suspiciously swimming eyes.

"Try not to mind it this time, dear," said her mother. "You know that we are to take your Aunt Catherine, and if you think how ill she has been and how much she will suffer from the discomfort of being crowded, and how necessary it is that her poor nerves be not annoyed in any way, I am sure that you will find some pleasure in the sacrifice of your long-looked for trip."

So she watched them depart, only heaving a great sigh as they disappeared from view.

"I should say that here is a happening with a vengeance," remarked her twin brother, Hall, by way of consolation. "But I wouldn't mind it tho'; and we will go up after agates. Maybe we will find one as a mate for the one you want set for a button—that will be another kind of a happening."

But even that favorite amusement had lost its charm.

"It is bound to be poky the best way you can fix it, she replied, gloomily. "Then, too, it would not be right to go off. There is nobody here but Phil and us, and Phil isn't to be depended on to stay."

"You forget Garcia and Manuel," said Hall.

"They are never left alone."

"That is so. Heigho! I don't know, but I wish with you that something would happen."

Hallie was right about Phil. That noon one of the boys came down from the upper ranch to tell of the stampede of the cattle, and their suspicion that it was caused by a mountain lion. Instantly Phil was alert. He had long wanted a mountain lion's skin, and it did not take long for him to convince himself that his presence was indispensable at the other ranch.

"I'll go up for a couple of days, and Fred and you can look after everything. Manuel will take good care of things. Isn't that so, Manuel?"

"Si, Senor." The man showed a glistening row of teeth as he answered.

"And I am sure that Garcia is to be depended on."

The woman bobbed her head without hearing; for she was as deaf as a post.

"And I don't like it a bit," said Hallie, as Phil rode off.

As for Hall, had he not secretly wished to go with Phil, he would have thought it just the thing to be left in charge. As it was, he was discontented, and roamed about, leaving Hallie to her own devices.

It was dull enough for her, as Garcia was no company at all. But company came. At night, two men—Mexicans—rode up from the mountain road and stopped to talk with Manuel.

"They want to stop all night," said Hall "Manuel says that they are all right."

"And that would be a good reason why I would not have them stay," Hallie demurred. But Hall laughed at her.

"Pshaw! Here's a girl that is always wanting something to happen, and is afraid it will at the same time."

"I am not," was the indignant reply. "Only it might not be what I wanted."

"They can stay in the adobe part, and Manuel is all right to look after them."

So they stayed, though Hallie kept wishing in her heart that something would bring Phil back. But he did not come, and Hall sleepily declared that nobody need fret. The consequence was that long after he had gone to sleep Hallie was in Phil's room next the adobe part, listening to the conversation going on among the men. The thin partition made this an easy thing to do. Late in the night she tiptoed to Hall's bedside.

"Wake up Hall! There is some plan among these men. I can't quite understand — there's so much Mexican Greaser talk; but I know they think of waiting for Papa's coming back, and mean to meet them in the upper canyon."

"Now, Hallie, you have imagined half of that, I expect," yawned Hall, drowsily, as he prepared to turn over.

"But I haven't, really. Hall, wake up! I tell you I heard something about money, too; and you know that Papa brings up the pay for the boys this time."

"Manuel must have got hold of that fact someway. The old rascal!" Hall was awake now. "If Phil were only here!"

"We must get him here. It is only twenty miles, and Padre could make it quick enough. Then he could go right on and meet our folks. They'll not start before Friday."

The two talked until morning, and by that time Hall felt quite convinced that he had done a very unwise thing to harbor the men and was willing to do almost anything to rectify his mistake. Hallie, however, thought that it was the very best thing that could have happened because otherwise they themselves would have known nothing about the proposed act of the highwaymen.

"You will not be afraid to stay?" Hall asked, as he made his preparation for an early start. "Perhaps you had better go with me."

"No, I'll stay, so that they may suspect nothing. They'll hang around until about Friday before they set off for the trail."

At daylight Hall saddled Padre, "just to have a day of hunting," he said to Manuel who was watching him. Hallie nervously saw him disappear, but began to busy herself helping Garcia, so that the day would not seem so long. Hall would reach the ranch by noon, and the two would be back by night; there would be no danger before that she was sure.

But at noon another man rode up from the mountain road and was taken into the adobe part by the others. Hallie hurried to Phil's room with forebodings. What she gathered from their talk not only surprised but terrified her. The last comer had been a spy upon her father's movements. He reported that they had already left Pueblo—much earlier than they had expected—and with the stop of one night, which they always made, they would reach the upper canyon about an hour after midnight.

Hallie saw it all. They always preferred to travel in the evening when the weather was warm and there was moonlight. It was Aunt Catherine's health which had probably caused the change of time for return as well as the night travel in September. What should she do? If Phil would only come, there would be time, or perhaps the boys could see some plan to prevent the men from leaving. The last idea proved itself impossible, as at noon the three men rode off upon the upper road.

All the long afternoon she watched for a sign of Phil or Hall, but night came and neither had reached home. Manuel had noticed her uneasiness and had carelessly remarked that Hall might get on the track of the mountain lion, too. This did not not allay her fears. It only reminded her of what she had lost sight of—that possibly Hall might not find Phil, and there was no telling when the two could get back.

It caused her to reach a determination. Manuel slept in the far end of the adobe part, and Garcia would hear nothing at any time So she set about her preparations.

"There is really nothing else to be done," she murmured to herself, as she put on the short suit that she wore when hunting with the boys. "Father must be warned by somebody before those men meet him."

She knew just where the attack was planned to take place—at the bend, after the party had left the lower canyon. If she could only reach the canyon before they crossed and took the long wagon road to the upper one. She believed she could. They would leave "Hunt's"—their night's stopping place—at sundown. She remembered so vividly the ride, as she had taken it three years before—when they passed into the lower canyon and stopped the bronchos to see the grand sight under the pale light of the moon which brought out all the beauties of the place with wierd effect—just midnight, so she remembered.

She was certain that she could reach it. She had thought of the old trail, abandoned now that the wagon road had been made. It was steep and rough, but it cut off full six miles and led off from the upper canyon so far that there was no danger of meeting those men.

She was glad enough to find that Manuel had left her own broncho out in the corral at the left, and on the opposite side of the house from where he slept. She was nervous; but Phister, the broncho, was never unwilling to be caught, so she was on his back in a short time and walked him slowly away. For a minute she sat, as she reached the old trail which turned so sharply down the mountain, and looked back.

There was no sign of the boys and she looked ahead with a little quiver of fear.

"Never mind, it's for Papa and Mamma, and nothing will hurt me," she reassured herself, and turned into the gloomy path.

It was rough indeed, so rough that even Phister's well-trained feet found footing difficult at times; but she clung to his back and pushed on. She grew feverishly excited though as she advanced. If she should fail, after all, to intercept them! It made her almost frantic to think of it, and Phister was urged to the imminent danger of both. Still the beast was wise enough to refuse stubbornly to make undue haste. She did not know the time, and minutes seemed hours. She could only roughly guess as, at times, the moonlight struggled into the path.

Now she was at the spring. It was half choked by gravel and underbrush; but Phister would stop to drink. As he drank, there came to her ears a prolonged cry, low and mournful, at first, but as Phister uneasily started on, it rose to a crescendo wail. Again and again, at intervals, it came to her ears, and it seemed to sound nearer. Phister showed signs of nervousness, too. Suddenly it flashed upon her that it might be the mountain lion.

Could it be following her—she had heard of such things—or was it possibly upon the other trail? She drew up Phister sharply. This was an unlooked-for terror. For a moment she questioned what she should do. She laid her hand on the holster with a glad remembrance that she had brought her own revolver. She had learned to use it quite well, but could she do anything if she should meet an animal like that?

She must go on though, she quickly decided, and if the worst came, well—she would shoot—at it, she determined with a nervous little laugh.

She patted Phister to reassure him, and urged him to a good pace. The descent was nearly over. Soon there would be a smooth path for a short distance, a grassy slope beyond, and then she would be able to see into the canyon down toward which she must ride in a winding path for nearly another mile. Perhaps she was mistaken, she thought, as all was quiet for a few minutes.

Then a bough broke somewhere up on a mountain, and Phister stopped to raise his ears. A low wail sounded again almost at her right. The grassy slope had been passed and she could see below. Just over there was the cut through which her father must come, but no one was in sight. There was a crashing of limbs nearer, as if some creature were bounding from tree to tree. Phister broke into a trot, rough as it was at this point. She saw nothing, but she felt the presence of something. Once she thought of firing her revolver; but she hesitated.

She did not know how far on the other road the men might be, and if they should hear it!— No; perhaps she could outrun it—whatever it might be.

Then came another thought that fairly made her heart stand still. Suppose that the men had been mistaken, after all, and her father was not coming that night. Hallie had never fainted in her life, but for a second everything reeled before her. Still she pressed on.

Was not that a rattling of pebbles? She drew up Phister to be sure. There was a descent of the opposite side where the broncho's hoofs might loosen the pebbles and send them down. But all was still. Then there was another crash, and the moon, which shone right into the depths, showed a long dark body on a swaying limb overhanging the canyon road some twenty feet below. Phister saw it, too, and trembled. A low, *pantlog*, purring sound came from the beast teetering there at length, its eyes fixed on the road beneath.

There was a rattling; she was sure of it. There was a murmur of voices, and the wagon train emerged from the opposite trail. If the beast had followed her, it was evident that its attention had been suddenly drawn to the new comers, and it lay with angry, quivering body and lashing tail, ready for a leap into their midst.

Like a flash Hallie saw it all. Her father or mother might be killed in that unlooked-for spring, or, if this did not happen, what a terrible shock it would be to her aunt's nerves! Her own seemed to become steel at the thought. She slapped Phister smartly. The broncho stepped tremblingly forward. The lion turned its head at the sound. As Phister stopped short again, Hallie raised her revolver, took deliberate aim and fired.

There was a snarl, a convulsive bound, then the beast sprang out, clutching at the limbs, and rolled down the canyon's side.

With the report, Phister gave a terrified snort, dashed frantically forward, fairly leaping over the stones, whirled around the turn in the path and bore her straight into the midst of an astonished group.

"It is our Hallie!"

With Mrs. Burt's exclamation, everything was confusion for a few moments, and it was some minutes before Hallie herself could recover self-possession enough to tell of her ride and its cause.

"My brave girl!" was all that her mother could say, as they looked at the lion stretched dead across the road.

But her father held her firmly by the hand as he decided upon the course to pursue in regard to the Mexicans. If Hallie could ride down the old trail, they could ride up it; so the women, with Mr. Burt and another man, took the bronchos and slowly rode back, Aunt Catherine rising equal to the occasion, declaring that her comfort was not to be thought of longer.

It was daylight when the ranch was reached. They found old Garcia in a state of terror. Hall and Phil had returned late that night and, taking Manuel with them, had immediately set off on the upper road after the Mexicans. Before noon they returned with jaded horses, but with the men as captives, having surprised them in their waiting.

Manuel solemnly affirmed that he knew nothing of their design; but whether he did or not, Mr. Burt thought it best to rid himself of him soon after.

"Well, Hallie, you can never again complain that nothing has ever happened to you, I am sure," said Phil, when all had heard of that ride with that cry resounding in her ears.

"And I think I am cured of ever again wishing anything to happen," she replied, with a shudder.

But her "happenings" had begun. Aunt Catherine learned how Hallie had given up the trip to Pueblo for her sake, and the next announcement made was that her niece was to go back to the East with her. And when they went Hallie carried the mountain lion skin with her.

"She has earned it all, too," said Phil, proudly. "Not many girls would have done what she did. And think of that shot right in that animal's temple!"

But Hallie has always persisted that that was the most extraordinary happening of all.—[The Independent.

ONE of the exhibits in the railroad section at the World's Fair will be a series of pictures illustrating the history of the railroad from the time when it was two miles of wooden rails, over which a mule pulled a clap-boarded wagon twice a day, to these times of thousand mile runs and record breaking. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is having these pictures painted by Mr. Paul Moran of this city, who will make a large number of them in black and white.

IT is computed that all the locomotives in the United States would, if coupled together, make a train 300 miles long. The passenger cars would make another train of about the same length, and if all the cars of every variety in the country were coupled behind the engines, the result would be a train just about 7,000 miles long.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

IN CASE OF DIPHTHERIA.—First, strips of linen or cotton fabric, about eight inches wide, folded several times, and long enough to reach from ear to ear, should be wrung out of the water (if in winter), and if in summer put directly upon the ice, and then applied externally to the throat, and as fast as one cloth gets warm another should be ready to take its place, writes C. G. B. Klopbel, M. D., in a contemporary. If the child complains of being cold, its feet and hands should be bathed in as hot water as it can stand. When the child is very young, it may readily be ascertained if it be cold or not by feeling its hands and head. Under no circumstances should hot applications be made to the throat. If the child is old enough, it may be given broken ice to suck constantly, even if the water is spit out. The cold applications inhibit the growth of the microbes. The patient's hands should be washed frequently—and here let me say so should those of the attendants—and the vessel used for the purpose should not be used by any one else. The patient's clothing needs protection in front. This may be done by pinning back of the neck a large piece of linen or cotton fabric, which will cover the whole front of the child and reach as far as the knees. A material should be used which can easily be boiled or burned when soiled. The little patient, if old enough, will want to spit, and for a spittoon a small wooden box, with an inch of sawdust on the bottom, is capital. Fresh sawdust should be supplied at least once a day—three times a day would be better—and that which has been used should be emptied upon a good hot fire, and thus burned at the time the change is made. If there are any flies about, the box should be kept covered, and as a matter of course, only uncovered when the patient desires to spit; otherwise, the flies alighting upon this spittle, would carry the germs of the disease with them, and then alighting upon the family's food and drink, necessarily infect them, and thus indirectly infect the whole family. This is by no means chimerical, but a well-established fact.

HEALTH AND LIVING.—The prevalence of pneumonia and consumption, as shown by the mortality records of large cities, is a startling fact which ought to arrest the attention of medical societies and of the public, says the *Tribune* This is a year when sanitary questions will be constantly discussed, owing to widespread apprehension of an outbreak of cholera. Public opinion will sustain the most radical measures for the protection of the country against the Asiatic scourge. It is not our purpose to call in question the necessity for a rigorous quarantine and systematic regulation of immigration as safeguards against pestilence. What we desire to emphasize is the fact that whether cholera is let in or kept out, New York and other cities are already ravaged by scourges which escape public observation. In proof of this assertion we have only to refer to the mortality statistics for this city during the last decade. The average annual mortality from pneumonia, phthisis and bronchitis is 13,245, or 29½ per cent. of the entire death list. That is an alarming exhibit, which ought to be seriously considered in the sanitary discussions of a cholera year. The first inference to be drawn from the increasing prevalence of these diseases is that they may be regarded as infectious or contagious under certain conditions. Certain forms of pneumonia have indeed been shown to be communicable. Recent reports of medical officers to the Local Government Board in London have tended to confirm this opinion. There was moreover, a striking illustration of the spread of this disease in Vienna a year ago. The Grand Duke Heinrich died of pneumonia; his room attendant was seized with the same disease; then his aide-de-camp, Colonel Copal, and finally his physician. This instance of pneumonia in an infectious form is vouched for in "Public Health Problems," a recent English work. As for phthsis, there is a steadily growing opinion among medical men that it is a contagious disease. One of the best-known cases was that of a French dressmaker who had three apprentices. The young women took turns in staying overnight and shared her bed with her. She had consumption and died of it. The apprentices, who had been vigorous young women in perfect health, all contracted the fatal disease. Such instances as these point to infectious or contagious conditions which are ordinarily disregarded. Another deduction which may be grounded upon the terrible mortality of these diseases is that their development is promoted by existing conditions of living. The reforms in sanitation of houses, which have had a marked effect in diminishing the ravages of diseases like diptheria and typhoid fever, do not appear to have affected pneumonia and phthisis. These reforms have been confined mainly to improvements in plumbing and drainage and to facilities for ventilation, especially in tenement houses. If there has been any marked change during the last thirty years in the conditions of living and ordinary business in cities, it is in the climate indoors, especially from October to May. By means of steam-heat, hot-water systems and improved furnaces the temperature of houses, offices and stores has been considerably raised during the winter months. It is at least an open question whether overheated houses and offices are not to a large extent responsible for the prevalence of the class of diseases which we have been considering. It is certainly a natural inference that the artificial climate indoors is debilitating, and that those who pass constantly from overheated parlors, stores, offices, churches and theatres to a much lower temperature outside are exposed to radical changes from heat to cold. We have no space in reserve for discussing other predisposing causes to lung disease, such as lack of outdoor exercise, ill-ventilated sleeping-rooms, injudicious diet, and unnatural habits of breathing. The subject is one of very great importance, in view of the overwhelming evidence of the terrible mortality of these modern scourges. It is, we repeat, one to which medical societies and the press ought to devote much attention during the present year, when sanitary questions will be invitaly be widely discussed

A Prairie Sport.

Perhaps the most common sport of the prairie neighborhood is the hunting contest. It is made particularly attractive by reason of the number who take part and a certainty of a prize at the end. Two leading men of the settlement are chosen as captains and "chose sides," selecting alternately the men and boys of the vicinity who can handle a gun. When "sides" are completed the rival companies agree upon a scale of points for game. The diversity of game likely to be found in any prairie section, especially when a stream, with wooded cotton land is near, makes the scale necessary. A quail counts 1 point: prairie chicken, 5; partridge, 6; squirrel, 3; gray squirrel, 5; rabbit, 10; jack rabbit, 25; coyote, 100; wolf, 150; duck, 15; hawk, 10; prairie dog, 50; deer, 200; antelope, 200; and wild turkey, 150, the latter being very scarce west of Missouri. This schedule is taken from a printed notice sent out in circular form to each of the 250 partakers in a recent Western Kansas contest.

On the appointed day the hunters start as early as they please and in any direction they please, the only restriction being that all game shall be brought in to a selected committee by evening. All day the contestants range the neighborhood, singly, in pairs and in little squads, popping away at every kind of wild beast or fowl that comes within range. Dinner is not thought of, for something better is coming later on. Toward evening the nimrods come straggling in, bringing their trophies, which the committee checks up by points to the side to which the hunters belong. When all are in the totals are announced, and the losing side pays for a steaming hot dinner, the best the neighborhood hotel or boarding-house can afford. It is a merry evening, as may well be imagined, and the relation of the various incidents and accidents of the day is a feature of the occasion that detracts nothing from its sociability. On the occasion for which the above mentioned invitations were issued the scores stood: 3,291 to 3,140, which gives some idea of the amount of game captured. There were six deer, 240 rabbits, seventy prairie chickens und nine wolves among the trophies. The smaller game was almost countless, so many quail, squirrels, etc., were shot.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

London Officials.

The Lord Mayor of London receives a salary of $50,000, just double that of Prime Minister. It is, however, necessary to add that such are the expenses incidental to the position that generally my Lord Mayor spends $50,000 more of his own money. Yet he draws many allowances besides his salary, and some of the large expenses of the mayoralty are shared by the two Sheriffs or by the Corporation.

He thus receives $100 for income tax, $100 for a violet robe, and $300 for a reception robe. He lives at the Mansion House, and the cost of the Lord Mayor's show and the banquet which follows it—about $25,000—is half defrayed by the Sheriffs.

The Lord Mayor has to give eight state dinners, the average cost of each of which is $10,000. The corporation bears part of this charge. Besides state banquets, the Lord Mayor is expected to give a certain number of balls and private dinners and receptions.

The Mayoralty costs the Corporation over $75,000 per annum, and this sum does not include the $10,000 it pays for its Sheriffs.

Behold, moreover, the princely salaries it gives to its other officials; the Town Clerk receives $15,000; the Lord President of the Privy Council, the President of the Board of Trade, and the President of the Local Government Board receive $10,000 each.

The Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, who has to watch over the security of 4,716,000 people, has a salary of $7,000; the Commissioner of City Police, who looks after a population of 50,000 persons at most, has a salary of $10,000; the City Remembrancer receives $10,000; the principal librarian and secretary of the British Museum receives $6,000.

The Queen's Chamberlain has a salary of $10,000, the Chamberlain of my Lord Mayor gets $12,000; the principal clerk of the City Chamberlain has a salary of $6,000, the Astronomer Royal has one of $5,000.—[New York Dispatch.

To Blow Soap Bubbles.

There are many ingenious and pleasing tricks to be played with soap bubbles, of which one is here described, says the St. Louis Republic:

Take a wire ring and hang a large soap bubble from it. This may sound hard, but is easy to do. Be careful to remove with your finger the drop of water which will hang at the bottom of the bubble, and which will weaken it. Put your blowing-tube through the bubble gently and blow a small bubble. It will fall to the bottom of the other and stay there without breaking it. You must be careful to blow the smaller bubble lighter than the larger. In order to do this skake out the water from your tube before blowing the smaller bubble.

Here are some hints for getting a good mixture from which to blow bubbles: Dissolve about an ounce of the strongest washing soap in a pint of distilled water, or, in the absence of that, rain water. Cook it well and keep it in a cool place. At the end of eight days it will be in good condition for use. Only pour out as much at one time as you need for your experiments. It may thus be made to last for a very long time.

Anybody can measure, approximately, the breadth of a river without a surveyor's compass or any mechanical means whatever. The man who desires to make the experiment should place himself at the edge of the stream, then stand perfectly still, face the opposite bank and lower the brim of his hat until it just cuts the opposite bank. Then let him put both his hands under his chin, to steady his head, and turn slowly round until the hat brim cuts some point on the level ground behind him. Mark the spot where the hat brim cuts the ground, then pace off the distance and it will be found about the breadth of the river.

Iowa's Wonderful Ice Cave.

One of the greatest curiosities in the Mississippi Valley is a natural ice cave which is located in the bluffs of the Iowa River within less than a mile of Decorah, the county seat of Winnesheik County. This unique curiosity is indeed a natural icehouse—a cavern in which great icicles may be found at any season of the year, being especially fine in summer, particularly when the weather is hot and dry outside. The bluff in which the cave is located is between 200 and 400 feet in height, it being necessary to climb about seventy-five feet up the side of the bluff to reach the mouth of the cave. The entrance is a fissure about ten feet in width and between fifteen and twenty feet in height, from which a constant current of cold air issues. Thirty feet from the mouth of the cave the passage turns to the left and downwards, towards the river bed. The slope is gradual, however, and the walls and roof are within easy reach all the while. After you have reached a spot 100 feet from the opening you entered it is noticed that the walls and roof are covered with frost. Twenty feet further a thin coating of ice is noticed, which increases in thickness as you go into the bluff.—St. Louis Republic.

English ignorance of America did not begin with this generation. Goldsmith's description of Niagara Falls includes the statement that "some Indians in their canoes, as it is said, have ventured down it in safety."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

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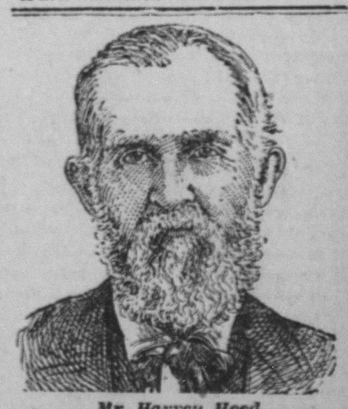

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I had a very bad spell of paralysis of the throat some time ago. My throat seemed closed and *I could not swallow.* The doctors said it was caused by heart failure, and gave medicine, which I took according to directions, but it did not seem to do me any good. My wife urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me of Mr. Joseph C. Smith, who had been

At Death's Door

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two bottles I felt very much better. I have continued taking it, and am now feeling excellent. I thank God, and Hood's Sarsaparilla and my wife for my restoration to *perfect health.*" HARVEY HEED, Laceyville, O.

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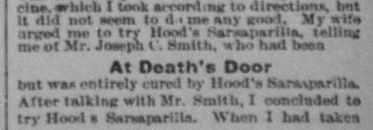

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. FEB. 23.

THE CROWNING ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE TELEPHONE.

Two exhibitions of recent achievement in the line of telephony have recently taken place in New York City. The first one signalized the opening of the telephone line from New York to Chicago. The next one was a public exhibition of the capacity of that line given by the transmission of music over the thousand miles intervening between that city and the City of the Lakes. The music was so perfectly reproduced as to be heard by members of a large audience. To day New York is in telephonic communication with Chicago, and the oral transmission of intelligence has become an everyday affair. When the telephone was first introduced, it was believed that it would never have a very extensive application. It seemed impossible that all the leading business offices in such a city as New York should be put in communication with each other in any practical way by the almost impracticable invention of seventeen years ago. After the development of the telephone with microphonic transmitters for short distance work had become an acknowledged fact, the troubles offered by induction and the static capacity of long lines caused many to believe that the telephone could never be a long range instrument. As in the case of many other things in this world, it was found that the best appliances secured the desired results. The construction of an absolutely first-class copper line of large caliber wire and of the most perfect details of mounting has removed the thousand miles intervening between New York and Chicago effectually, and now conversation can be held with Chicago even better than ordinarily with New York City connections. The success of long distance telephoning in the present case is merely one of the additional triumphs of the best.

On February 7 of the present year, a still greater achievement was commemorated. On that day was witnessed the opening of the telephone line from Boston to Chicago. Telephoning is successfully carried on over 1,250 miles of wire, owing to a somewhat circuitous route followed by the line. All distances hitherto covered are insignificant compared to this. The possibilities it holds for the future cannot well be overestimated. A step beyond Chicago and the banks of the Missouri will be reached, and we may yet see Omaha and San Francisco connected by a line which will form the final link in a chain bringing San Francisco and New York within speaking range of each other. When conversation is carried on perfectly as it now is over 1,250 miles of wire, the extension of distance becomes a matter of detail.

THE tendency toward extravagance on the part of Executive Commissioner Farquhar, in the management of Pennsylvania's interests in the Columbian exhibition, is shown in the dinner given to certain parties in Philadelphia at a cost of $477.25, which he would like to pay for out of the states appropriation. The governor has informed the commissioner that he is uncertain as to who should pay the bill, which is pretty broad hint that the cost should not come out of the state funds. His royal highness is reported to have said that he would pay the bill himself rather than have any trouble about it. Let him do it. The lesson may do him good. The appropriation was not made to pay for costly dinner and wines.

WE ARE commencing to get the other side of the revolution in the Sandwich islands and the annexation project, by the presence at Washington of representatives of the overturned government. But it shows the indecent haste that has characterized the whole business, that the President and his secretary of state have committed the United States, so far as they can, to annexation on the one-sided statements of the commissioners of the revolutionary government. If there had been any necessity for such action, in the threatening attitude of other governments not much fault could be found, but there is no such justification. The senate should discuss the subject thoroughly, and in open session.

Details of the formation of a mammoth syndicate for purchasing the control of the famous Indiana natural gas fields have been given out by Cincinnati brokers. Those interested are Cincinnati, Chicago, Meadville, Pa, New York and Boston capitalists who it is said, can command $1,000,000,000 if necessary.

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ROAD REFORM.

Which of Centre County's Townships Will be the First.

Which of Centre county's townships—or how many of them—will sail out the coming spring under the banner of "Reform in Road Making."

There need be no waiting for a new law, the present road law gives the supervisors all the elbow room they desire to construct good roads—one thing indispensable is the elbow work that is used be in the proper direction, elbow, work that will tell on the road.

The REPORTER should like to hear from such township supervisors as intend to inaugurate reform in the building of roads and have them tell the public what they intend to do for better roads, and when done with it, give the result also.

The universal demand is for better roads. Hence the supervisors can feel assured that they have the masses with them if they adopt a new departure in road construction.

What supervisor will set the ball in motion?

COWS AND CONSUMPTION.

Where Milk is Not Used the Disease is Unknown.

Consumption is the result of drinking cows' milk," Rather a sensational statement this, when it stands alone and is unqualified. Yet it comes from an authoritative source and is meant to stand alone and unqualified Dr. Charles A. McQueston, secretary of the United States Board of Examining Surgeons, and well-known practicing physician of San Francisco, is the authority. He made this statement, and then followed it with yet stronger statements.

"I mean exactly what I say; no more no less. The primary cause of consumption is the drinking of cows' milk. Of course I don't mean to say that every single case of phthisis is attributable directly to the patient's having imbibed infected cows' milk though even so strong a statement as that is very nearly true-but I do mean to say that if the American people stopped using cows' milk and butter and cheese made from cows' milk, tubercular consumption would soon disappear.

"Let me put it another way; in countries where cows' milk is not used tubercular consumption is not known. The scientific world is awakening to this fact, and soon we may expect a more rigid inspection of our daily milk supply. But I must say it is taking us an unconscionably long time to discover this simple truth. And the proof is right at hand unmistakably plain.

The raid made on Reading Friday and Saturday was not wholly unexpected by financiers. There have been signs in financial circles of its coming for several days. The attack comes from eastern monied powers in revenge for the attempt of Reading to enter their fields, and it was so fiercely waged the first day as to cause a loss in Reading shares and securities of over five millions of dollars. If Reading succeeds in weathering the storm she will gain a great victory; if she fails the magnificent plans of President McLeod must collapse and a receivership probably follow. The crucial test through which she is now passing simply means financial life or death.

The Reading collapsed on Monday and went into the hands of receivers—President McLeod, Chief-justice Paxson of the state supreme court, and Elisha Wilbur have been appointed receivers. Chief Justice Paxson has sent his resignation as chief-justice to Gov. Pattison.

The Reading's affairs has caused tremendous excitement in money circles.

Shipping Logs to Europe.

Mr. William Johnson, of Mill Hall, is engaged in the enterprise of cutting and preparing for shipment to Europe, walnut logs. Mr. Johnson obtains the logs from the farms in Nittany and Bald Eagle valleys, and only those cut from the largest trees are taken. The walnut trees cut for the purpose thus far grew to immense size, and the fact of their standing alone in the field renders the wood so much finer grain than forest trees. In Europe the logs will be cut up for veneering purposes. About fifty logs are now ready for shipment and are splendid specimens of big timber.

LUSE COOLEY has sold the old home and lot near Smithfield, Somerset county, and moved to Fairchance, where the family will all live together. The reason assigned for selling the old homestead is that Frank and Jack Cooley, who met violent deaths, made visits to their old home both night and day. At one time Mrs. Cooley says she saw both Frank and Jack walk up to the kitchen door. At another time they claim that Frank was seen to walk through the yard and sink out of sight.

The courts in Kansas have sustained the Republican house, and quiet reigns at present, until the supreme court passes upon the disputed question as to whether the Repubs or Pops are the legal house.

WILLIAM N. ROACH, a Democrat, was on Monday elected United States Senator from North Dakota, on the sixty-first ballot.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned 2½ miles south west of Spring Mills, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

the following articles:

2 horses, 1 heavy draft mare, will be 6 years old this spring, 1 young horse will be 3 years old this spring, 2 cows, 5 head of young cattle, 1 Hench cultivator, 1 plow, 1 harrow, threshing machine, shaker, horse power and strap, a lot of cow chains, lot of horse gears, collars and bridles.

FRED ZETTLE.

PUBLIC SALE.—AT THE RESIDENCE OF the subscriber at Farmers Mills, Gregg township, March 18, 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described property:

4 head horses, 2 good horses rising 4 years old, 1 mare 4 years old, with foal, 1 mare 14 years old, 3 2-year old colts, 2 milk cows, 1 heifer which will soon be fresh, 3 head young cattle, 12 head sheep, 1 Southdown buck, 2 broad tired wagons, 1 Johnston binder, 1 spring harrow, plows, cultivators, double trees and single trees, Centre Hall corn planter, corn scraper, cutting box, sled, 2 set hay ladders, hay fork, horse gears, collars, bridles, halters, 1 set single harness, lot of bee boxes, 1 corner cupboard, churn, table, and other articles. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

WILLIAM GOODHART.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned at Farmers Mills, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 21,

1 yearling colt, 1 2-year old horse, 1 4-year old horse, 2 breed mares 7 years old, 1 span of mules, 9 head of good cows will be fresh by time of sale, 2 head of young cattle, 16 head of good sheep, 5 shoats, 4 pigs, 1 breed sow, 1 seed hog, 1 4-horse broad wheel wagon, 1 2-horse wagon, 2 2-horse cultivators, 2 Keystone plows, 2 camel back plows, 1 spring harrow, 2 drag harrows, 1 corn planter, a lot of cultivators, 1 fanning mill, threshing machine and shaker, 1 6-horse separater, 1 cutting bench, 1 grain drill, 1 Royal self-rake reaper, 1 set of hay ladders, 1 set of breeching, 2 set of front gears, collars and bridles, flynets, rakes and forks, single trees, double trees, 1 O. K. creamery No. 2, 1 dinner bell, and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

W. S. HETTINGER.

PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will offer at public sale at his residence at Old Fort, on

MARCH 23, 1893.

the following articles viz:

1 cow, will be fresh by time of sale, 6 head of horses 1 good black mare heavy with foal, 1 5-year old horse, roan, Clydesdale and English draft, weight 1200 lbs., 1 4-year old horse, Clydesdale and English draft 1400 lbs., 1 bay mare, 4 year old, Clydesdale and English draft 1200 lbs., 2 fine 3 year old mares, Clydesdale, 10 head of fine sheep, 9 ewes and 1 weather. 1 Champion binder, in good condition, 1 Champion mower in good condition, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 square spike tooth harrow, 1 good horse rake, 1 Centre Hall threshing machin, shaker, power and strap, all in good condition, 1 Utica wheel riding cultivator, 1 shovel plow, 1 corn scraper, 1 Centre Hall corn planter new, 1 road wagon, 6 in. tire, 1 set wagon ladders, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 plantation wagon with ladders, 2 top buggies, 1 road cart 3 tons good timothy hay, 1 Centre Hall bob sled, new, 1 good sausage chopper, 2 Prince plows 1 steel beam plow, 2 sets tugharness, 1 set double harness, and other farm gears, forks, single and double trees, scoop shovel, etc.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. sharp, when terms will be made known by

J. H. ODENKIRK.

PUBLIC SALE —3 MILES EAST OF CENTRE Hall, at the residence of D. C. Keller, on

MARCH 17, 1893,

5 good horses, 1 stallion, 1 1-year old colt, 4 cows, 1 Durham bull, 18 head of thoroughbred Hampshiredown and Shropshier ewes, 3 good breed sows, about 18 shoats and pigs, 2 2-horse wagons one is a Milburn hollow steel tubular axle, as good as new, 1 road wagon, 1 good top buggy, 1 platform springwagon, 1 good road cart, 1 good bob sled, 1 cutter, 1 good plank sled, 1 pair hay ladders, 1 long double ladder, Hoosier grain drill with fertilizer attachment, Centre Hall corn planter, 2-horse Buckeye cultivator, 2 1-horse cultivators, 1 good corn scraper, 3 plows, 1 spring tooth harrow, 2 flat harrows, 1 1-horse land roller horse rake, 1 reaper and mower combined, 1 fanning mill, 1 corn sheller, harpoon and pulleys, and rope, 1 gum machine strap as good as new, hay knife, 2 grain cradles, 1 scythe, 2 work benches, 1 set tug harness, 2 set plow harness, 2 set single harness, 4 set flynets, 1 saddle and bridle, collars, bridles, lines, double trees and single trees, spreads, log chains, butt chains, 1 histing jack, 2 cross-cut saws, grubbing hoes, a pick, digging iron, 1 cook stove, 1 coal stove 1 sofa, iron kettle, bedsteads, tables, chairs, crocks, dishes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

D. H. RHULE, Auct. D. C. KELLER.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBlic sale at the residence of B. H. Arney, 1½ miles east of Centre Hall, Pa.,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15 1893,

as follows:

3 head of horses, 2 of them good leaders, 1 4-year old mare, 4 milk cows, 1 a Jersey, all will be fresh at time of sale, 10 head of young cattle, 3 1-year old Shorthorn bulls, 1 of them bought in Licking county, Ohio, last April. He is Bates blood and registered, the other two sired by registered bull, weighing 1042 lbs. at 2 years old and Rose of Sharon stock; also 2 2-year old heifers with calf and 2 yearling heifers, all thoroughbred Shorthorns, 2 Jersey heifers and 1 Holstein heifer to drop calves in May, 16 head of sheep 12 head of hogs, 3 Chester white sows to farrow in April, 3 Chester white boars 16 month old and 6 good shoats, 1 all steel Deering binder good as new, 1 Champion combined machine, self rake and dropper attachment, 1 triple-geared horse power machine, shaker and strap, 1 fanning mill Millheim cultivator, 1 1-horse cultivator, 1 improved princess plow, 1 Roland chill plow, 1 spring tooth harrow, Centre Hall corn planter, 1 Hoozier grain drill with fertilizer attachment, 1 corn scraper, 1 cutting box, shovels, forks, double and single trees, 1 2-horse ecteher, 1 grubbing hoe, stone hammer, hatchet, hay forks, steel yards, will weigh from 1 to 4000 pounds, cow chains, 1 bushel measure ½ bushel measure, hay by the ton, 1 new 2 horse wagon, 1 2-seated cutter, 1 2-seated spring wagon, 1 set heavy tug harness, set single driving harness, 3 halt collars, 4 heavy flynets, 1 light buggy net, check lines, plow lines, bridles, plow gears, lead reins, 1 set single driving harness, string good bells, riding bridle and saddle, dinner bell, seed corn, seed potatoes, 1 very fine buffalo robe, well lined, 1 Victor fire proof safe, 1 parlor heater No. 12, 2 wood stoves, 1 8-day clock, 1 cherry table, ½ dozen chairs, 1 rocker 2 cottage bedsteads, 1 cut bench, chopping machine, 1 sausage stuffer, 1 and corn sheller.

Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock sharp. Terms. Five dollars and under to be paid cash. All amounts over five dollars a credit of 10 months will be given. A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on all sums over five dollars, when paid cash on day of sale.

B. H. ARNEY.

WM. GOHEEN, Auctioneer.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—THE SCHOOL Board of Potter Township School District will receive bids for the building of a two room school building, in the village of Centre Hill, for the next fifteen days. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the Secretary. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of Board.

feb16-2t W. M GROVE, Sec'y.

Simple Questions Simply Answered.

Why do people very often allow a Cold to run on? Because they think it will wear away. Why does the Cough that at first caused no alarm become deep seated and chronic? Because the proper remedy was not used. The way to break up any Cough or Cold, no matter if other medicines failed to benefit you, is to try Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. 25 and 50 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store

Chinese Must Register Or Go.

Gen. Michael Kerwin, Collector of internal Revenue, says that out of 3,000 or so of Chinese coming coming under the denomination of laborers in New York City; only two have registered and filed their photographs under the Geary act, under which tha Chinese who refuse to register must get out of the country after the 1st of May. Gen. Kerwin says all the Chinese in New York have been notified. Men have been specially detailed to inform them of the law. "Every Chinaman who has not registered," he said, "will be arrested. After May 4 they will have to go. I am determined to enforce the law."

——All persons owing coal bills will please call and settle before Feb. 10. Coal is cash. KURTZ & SON.

THE PATRIOT

Foremost Democratic Morning Newspaper in Pennsylvania.

Cleveland and Stevenson on ther way to the White House.

Daily, every week day morning in the year, $5 a year.

Weekly, Tuesday evening of every week in the year, $1 a year

IT LEADS IN THE NEWS.—The only paper in Central Pennsylvania having its exclusive wires and operators, connected with the news centres of the world. With its rapid facilities it reaches three hundred and sixty-five towns with all the news from three to seven hours ahead of all others.

Harrisburg will be an unusually important point the coming year. The session of the legislature, the election of a successor to Quay, a Republican legislature confronted by a Democratic administration, all tend to draw the public eye to the capital. The Patriot will give most complete reports of all these interesting proceedings.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Patriot. It wants the new year to br still.

IT LEADS IN CIRCULATION.—Best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY PUBLISHED AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

LOW RATES TO SUBSCRIBERS.—To place it in homes and business places where it does not go and aid in spreading good democratic teaching. The Patriot will be sent by mail to any new subscriber for four months on receipt of $1.

THE WEEKLY.—The weekly edition will be sent on trial by mail for four months on receipt of 20 cents on trial only. Address

THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
Harrisburg, Pa.

jan12

THE SUN.

During 1893 THE SUN will be of surpassing excellence and will print more news and more pure literature than ever before in its history.

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year
Daily, by mail, - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

Address,

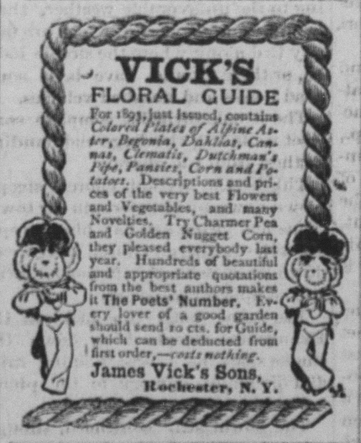
THE SUN,
New York.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOtice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between E. M. Huyett and D. J. Meyer, of Centre Hall, Pa., and E. M. Huyett, of Centre Hall Pa., and John K. Huyett, of Millheim, Pa., under the firm name of Huyett, Meyer & Co., in the lumbering business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. M. Huyett is authorized to dispose of the balance of stock of lumber on hand, and to settle all debts due to, and by the company.

E. M. HUYETT,
D. J. MEYER,
JNO. K. HUYETT.

Jan. 28, 1893. Centre Hall, Pa. feb2-3t

A gentleman in Union County, Mo., who is too modest a man to have his name mentioned in the newspapers, was cured of rheumatism by Chamberlain's Pain Balm, after trying other medicines and treatments for thirteen years. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.


VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
For 1893, just issued, contains Colored Plates of Alpine Aster, Begonia, Dahlias, Cannas, Clematis, Dutchman's Pipe, Pansies, Corn and Potatoes. Descriptions and prices of the very best Flowers and Vegetables, and many Novelties. Try Charmer Pea and Golden Nugget Corn, they pleased everybody last year. Hundreds of beautiful and appropriate quotations from the best authors makes it The Poets' Number. Every lover of a good garden should send 10 cts. for Guide, which can be deducted from first order,—costs nothing.
James Vick's Sons,
Rochester, N. Y.

STILL IN THE RING.

Around the evergreens you'll find our address. We are waiting for yours. Send it on a postal card. We want to show you our list of Evergreens, Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, adapted to all purposes, for Hedges, Screens, Wind Breaks, Timber Culture, Tree Claims, Parks, Cemeteries, and ornamenting lawns, windows and conservatories. Our stock is the largest and most complete. Best quality and lowest prices.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES,
Evergreen, Wis.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

The Press

[NEW YORK]

FOR 1893

Has a larger daily circulation than any other Republican Newspaper in America.

DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

A Newspaper for the Masses.

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Daily only, one year,	- -	3.00
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Send for the Press circular.
Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal Commissions.
Address,

THE PRESS,
38 Park Row, New York.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1893.

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.

Francis Hodgson Burnett
will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled "THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL."

H. C. Brunner
will furnish a series of six sketches entitled "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane." Illustrated.

Robert Grant
will relate the further experiences of Fred and Josephine in "A Sequel to the Reflections of a Married Man." Illustrated.

Harold Frederic
will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled "The Copperhead."

By the Author of "Jerry."
Miss S. B. Elliott, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "The Durket Sperret."

Personal Reminiscences.
Some unpublished Letters of Carlyle to Edward Irving and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. Recollections of Lincoln and Sumner. By the late Marquis De Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter. An Artist in Japan. By Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abu dantly illustrated by the author. Historic Moments, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1892, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, Wm. H. Russell, Archibald Forbes, and others.

Men's Occupations.
A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livlihood.

The World's Fair in Chicago.
A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

Miscellaneous Articles.
Further contributions to the Poor In Great Cities. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for Home Aid To Invalid Children, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritive account of the Peary Relief Expedition (illustrated), a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of Woman's Art now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc.

The Illustrations
of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

TERMS: $3.00 A YEAR; 25c. A NUMBER.

SPECIAL OFFER. The numbers for 1892 and a subscription for 1893, $4.50
The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, $6.00

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743 Broadway, New York.

DR. THEEL,
538 North Fourth St. below Green, Philadelphia, cures fresh cases in 4 to 10 days. Blood Poison, Strictures, Discharges, Ulcers, Pimples, Early Decay, all effects of Youthful error cured after every one else has failed. 6 years' European Hospital and 20 years' practical experience. No experiment, no failure. Method entirely new and harmless. Never fails. Send 10 cts. in 2-ct. stamps for book "Truth," the exposure of quacks, their lieful books and false statements, fraudulent testimonials and house-swindle. There is a true friend to young and old. Hours: Daily, from 9 to 3; evenings, 6 to 8; Wed. and Sat. evenings, 6 to 10; Sundays, 9 to 12. Write or call and be saved.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

WORK FOR US

a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. $45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines Iowa, desire to inform the public that they are manufacturers of the most successful preparation that has yet been produced for coughs, colds and croup. It will loosen and relieve a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. The article referred to is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a medicine that has won fame and popularity on its merits and one that can always be depended upon. It is the only known remedy that will prevent croup. It must be tried to be appreciated. It is put up in 25 cent, 50 cent and $1 bottles. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

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BY
INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty years thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mod of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Please mention this paper. 18sep3m

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

POTATOES
grow bigger, better and more salable with
$20
Phosphate
than with any fertilizer made. Equally good for Corn or Wheat. Sold to Farmers direct. No Agents. Send for Price List.
YORK CHEMICAL WORKS,
YORK, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Daniel Runkle, dec'd, of Gregg tow ship, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES W. RUNKLE, Adm'r.

feb2-6t Centre Hall, Pa

Experiment Station Notes.

Some experiments of special interest to dairymen have recently been completed at the Station. The advantages of centrifugal cream separators in large creameries are well known. Within a short time the effort has been made by the manufacturers to extend their advantages to the private dairyman by means of small separators which can be run by hand. Some of these hand machines have been tested at the Experiment station with results showing that the makers' claims for them are well founded.

Not only do they separate the cream from the milk far more completely than it can be done by any other process, but they deliver it perfectly fresh and in the best condition for ripening and churning. Moreover, the comparatively thick cream taken by the machine can be churned much more completely than the thin cream obtained by deep setting in cold water. With one of these machines, the total loss of butter in skim-milk, butter-milk and mechanical losses was only 3 1-4 per cent. as against about 8 per cent. by deep setting under favorable conditions.

In other words a dairyman handling per day 50 gallons of milk testing 4 per cent. of fat would lose about a pound of butter per day by using cold deep setting which might be saved by using a small separator, at 25 cents per pound, this means a loss of $91.25 per year, or six per cent. interest on about $1500.00, while a hand separator can be bought for $125 to $150.

For a herd of 12 to 15 cows, 15 or 20 minutes' work, night and morning, is all that is required to separate the cream. When much more milk than this is to be handled, the use of some light power is recommended.

The annual reports and quarterly bulletins of the Station will be sent, free of charge, on application. Correspondence on agricultural subjects is desired. Address,

H. P. ARMSBY, Director,
State College,
Centre Co., Pa.

Sixty Million Bushel of Wheat.—A Bushel for every Inhabitant of the United States.—The Kansas Crop of '92.

Never in the history of Kansas has that state had such bountiful crops as his year. The farmers cannot get enough hands to harvest the great crop and the Santa Fe Railroad has made special rates from Kansas City and other Missouri River towns, to induce harvest hands to go into the statt. The wheat crop of the state will be from sixty to sixty-five million bushels and the quality is high. The grass crop is made, and is a very large one; the early potatoes, rye barley and oat crops are made and are all large. The weather has been propitious for corn and its the cleanest, best looking corn to be found in the country to-day. Cheap rates will be made from Chicago St. Louis and all points on the Santa Fe east of the Missouri River, to all Kansas points, on August 30 and September 27, and these excursions will give a chance for eastern farmers to see what the great Sunflower State can do. A good map of Kansas will be mailed free upon application to Jno. J. Byrne, 723 Monadnock Block, Chicago Ill., together with reliable statistics and information about Kansas lands

3

A Little Girl's Experience In a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly until she was a mere "handful of bones."—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at J. D. Murray's.

THE *Times* says: It is said by a prominent Philadelphia banker that the fall in Reading and associate securities during the past few days is the greatest fall and the sales the most extensive in the same period ever known in the financial history of this country.

Gov. McKinley of Ohio, by indorsing for a friend, R. L. Walker, becomes a loser to the amount of $60,000, Walker having failed.

O'Donnell the Homestead strike leader has been acquitted of the charge of murder, but is held on charges of treason, riot and conspiracy.

KANSAS, bleeding Kansas! Poor bleeding Kansas! Let's wipe a tear.

THE DEMOCRATS have no part in the Kansas fandango between the Repubs and Pops.

Why It Is The Best.

PAN-TINA.

1—It cures Coughs and Colds.
2—Strengthens weak Lungs.
3—Relieves and cures Asthma.
4—Insures you against La Grippe.
5—Robs Croup of its terrors.
6—Cures when all else fails.

Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

His Life Saved by a Dog.

William N. Rutan, who lives on a farm near Freedom, Beaver county, Pa, was alone with his dog in a timber tract some distance from his house lately. In cutting down a tree it rolled over and broke both his ankles. He realized his helpless condition and endeavored to reach home by the aid of a stick, but a few steps convinced him that he could not accomplish his purpose and no help was near. Luckily he had paper, pencil and string in his pocket. He wrote on the paper, "I am hurt; come after me," and tying the message around the dog's neck he directed the dog to go home. Mrs. Rutan was made aware of the dog's presence by a vigorous barking at the door, and seeing the message about his neck at once went to her husband's assistance, and the doctor was summoned. But for the dog's presence and the pencil and paper Mr. Rutan would have frozen to death before his condition became known.

Read the Ads.

If you desire to know where big public sales are to come off, read the full sale ad's in the REPORTER. It pays to advertise a sale in full.

A Good Record. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for ten years," says druggist E. B. Legg, of Vail, Ia., "and have always warranted it and never had a bottle returned. During the past 90 days I have sold twelve dozen and it has given perfect satisfaction in every instance." It does not dry up a cough, but loosens and relieves it. It will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. 25 cent, 50 cent and $1 bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

Better Every Year.

Time was when the "glorious climate of California" did not attract tourists. But year after year the tide of travel sets in stronger and stronger every fall and winter toward this favored region. There is no climate like it on this continent for a winter resort, and the usual fine service on the Union Pacific System and the Southern Pacific Railway has this season been brought to a degree of perfection which leaves nothing to be desired. 8dectf

Service and Worth.

We are abreast of the times and in advance of the seasons bringing in the finest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing. The dollar you spend with us goes farther, lasts longer, gets more style, more quantity, and does you more good, in service worth and wear than money spent elsewhere. Our goods and prices now waiting for your inspection will prove this.

SAMUEL LEWIN, Clothier.

——If in need of a heavy storm ulster go to Lewins, at Bellefonte, and take a peep at his stock. You will certainly find something that will be of service and worth to you, and at such low prices that are astonishing. He has a fine stock of such articles.

BULL'S-HEAD
TRADE-MARK
FLAVORING
EXTRACTS
ARE THE BEST.
VANILLA, LEMON, ORANGE, GINGER, ROSE, ALMOND.
PRICE 10 C AND 25 C.

SEWELL'S Liquid Cement mends anything. Always ready. Price 10 cents.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Farmers Look!

I am now prepared to furnish
Farm Implements
and Repairs of all kinds at the
LOWEST PRICES!

Special attention given to repairs.

BUGGIES, CARTS, :.
WAGONS and CARRIAGES, :.
FERTILIZERS and SEEDS.

All goods guaranteed.

Small goods delivered free of charge if ordered in due time.

W. L. GOODHART,
Millheim, - - - - - - Pa.

GOOD DEMOCRATC READING FOR 1893.

A FAMILY AND POLITICAL PAPER WHICH YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT.

ON THE FOURTH OF NEXT MARCH GROVER CLEVELAND WILL BE INAUGURATED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SECOND TIME.

The restoration of the Democratic party to power in the control of the national government will be a noteworthy event, and will be naturally followed by many events of lesser interest, but still of great importance. There will be a vast deal of Democratic news to print, and there will be one paper above all others in which to get this news that paper is THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST. It will pay especial attention to the news that will most interest the residents of PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and WEST VIRGINIA who live within 200 miles of Pittsburgh.

Exclusive of the unrivaled political news which the POST will contain, and which will commend the paper to the head of a household, he owes it also to himself, to his wife and his children to provide his family with a good general paper, one that will contain all the diversified matter calculated to interest an entire family. Just such a paper as this is THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST, whose news of all kinds, political, home and foreign, fashion letters, special correspondence, turf letters, literary notes, etc., is arranged with special regard to meeting a diversity of tastes. It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and THE POST tries to be a world to all kinds of people.

AS A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

THE WEEKLY POST is unequaled. Fiction by great authors, poetry and miscellany that covers the world in all departments of art, science and literature. Serial novels by the great romance writers of the day. Illustrated by our own artists and mailed in sufficient time to reach subscribers for Sunday reading.

THE MARKET REPORTS—

By mail, telegraph and special reporters cover the field, especially the cattle, produce and grain markets, careful reviews of which are prepared for the weekly edition, and are unrivaled for accuracy and reliability.

NEWS OF THE DAY

The world's history every week. Correspondence at home and abroad. Special telegraphic correspondence from all news centers in Europe and America.

A GREAT PAPER

Is THE WEEKLY POST in all its departments. The largest Democratic weekly in the Union. A welcome visitor to every fireside for the young and old. An agricultural department conducted by leading practical writers. An encyclopedia of the doings of the world every week.

THE SUNDAY POST.

THE SUNDAY POST is a 20-page paper containing in every issue nearly 140 columns of reading matter. Many people prefer a Sunday paper to the usual weekly. The price of THE SUNDAY POST is $2 a year, postage prepaid.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY POST.

Single subscription, postage prepaid, one year, $1.

In clubs of five or over, postage prepaid, one year, 90 cents each, all ordered at one time.

12 copies for $10, postage prepaid, all ordered at one time.

TERMS FOR THE DAILY POST.

By mail, one year, $8, postage prepaid; 6 months $4; 3 months $2; one month, 70 cents.

DAILY and SUNDAY POST both, one year, $10.

Send for sample copies of Daily, Sunday or Weekly Post. Address

THE POST,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DOCTOR
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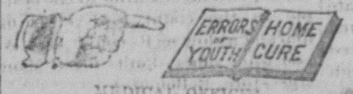

MEDICAL OFFICES,
206 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia, Pa.
Are the oldest in America for the treatment of
Special Diseases & Youthful Errors,
Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Ulcers, Runnings, Stricture, Syphilis, Gleet, Bladder, Kidney and Prostate Troubles, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Fissure, etc. Improved methods without [illegible]. The Doctor's success [illegible] experience and skill. [illegible] and [illegible] attention [illegible] treatment. A 40 page [illegible] sent [illegible] (sealed). Consultation free. All letters [illegible] answered. Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 12 A. M. Specialty.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of David Sparr, dec'd late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON HARPER, Executor.
Centre Hall, Pa.

Stay Home and Freeze

You can, of course. But a charming trip over the Union Pacific will in a few hours land you in California, the loveliest climate in winter for strong men or invalids there is in this country. 8dectf

"Our Italy."

So Charles Dudley Warner happily terms California, and for a winter resort that glorious state is without a peer. The dry pure air, soft and balmy, is a joy for the strong man and a wonderful strengthener for the weak and suffering. The arrangement for this fall and winter tour, via Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Systems, are perfect, the journey being made with the greatest ease and comfort. 8dectf

That Glorious Climate.

Send for Sights and Scenes in California, published by the Passenger Department of the Union Pacific System at Omaha, or ask your nearest Union Pacific Agent for one. This little book will tell you of the beauties and wonders of California—the grandest winter resort in America. 8dect

Centre Hall - Mills -

All grades of Roller flour constant'y onhand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail.

All grades of Chop.

Bran, fine and coarse.

Coal, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

All kinds of grain wanted and cash paid for same at highest market prices.

Terms, for Flour, Feed and Coal, strictly cash.

Tourist Trip.

Round trips to the Pacific Coast.
Short trips to the Mountain Resorts of Colorado, Utah and
The Great Salt Lake.
Yellowstone National Park—the most wonderful spot on this continent.
Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Pacific Coast.
All reached via the Union Pacific System. For detailed information call on your nearest Ticket Agent or address

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A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

CAUTION—HAVING PURCHASED THE personal property of Daniel Slutman, at constable's sale, consisting of 4 head of horses, 2 mules, 1 cow, lot of hay, lot corn, 2 wagons, buggy, and all the defendants personal property, all persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same, as we leave same in his possession at our pleasure. MRS. CLARA SLUTMAN.
dec15-3t E. M. HUYETT.

The senior proprietor of this paper has been subject to frequent colds for some years, which were sure to lay him out if not doctored at once. He finds that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is reliable. It opens the secretions, relieves the lungs and restores the system to a healthy condition. If freely used as soon as the cold has been contracted, and before it has become settled in the system, it greatly lessens the attack and often cures in a single day what would otherwise have been a severe cold. *Northwestern Hotel Reporter*, Des Moines, Iowa. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Grain Wanted.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of grain, at the Centre Hall mill, by Kurtz & Son. feb9-1m

Centre Hall WINTER - UNDERWEAR

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

Dozens of styles. All prices

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Special attention to collections. Practice in all the courts. Consultation in German and English. jan92

BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

HOTELS.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
ROCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Duggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr29

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Emanuel Brown, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Zahn, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CAMERON HOUSE,
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LEWISBURG, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor.

ST. ELMO HOTEL—317 AND 319 ARCH ST. Philadelphia. Rates $2 per day. Located in the immediate centres of business, and places of amusement and the different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by street cars constantly passing the door. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure. Your patronage respectfully solicited. JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
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Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 15 and Sept. 13. Commencement week, June 12-15, 1893. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.50 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.55 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 2.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.25 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.40 a m, Baltimore 6.45 a m, Harrisburg 9.10 a m, daily, Williamsport, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.10 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 9.45 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 3 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia 11.40 a m, Washington at 10.15 a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 5.12 p m, daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 19 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, Washington 6.10 p m, Baltimore 4.20 p m, daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 9.05 p m, with through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 7 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.45 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 p.m. with through sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 12.00 noon, Philadelphia 2.20 p. m., Washington 1.10 p. m., Baltimore 2.15 p. m., Wilkesbarre 4 40 p. m., Sunday only arriving at Montandon 7.35 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.	
P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M. P M
2 00	5 40		Montandon	9 30	3 55
2 08	6 15		Lewisburg	9 00	4 47
2 17	6 23		Biehl	8 52	4 39
2 22	6 28		Vicksburg	8 47	4 35
2 31	6 36		Millinburg	8 38	4 27
2 43	6 50		Millmont	8 25	4 15
2 51	6 58		Glen Iron	8 17	4 07
3 20	7 27		Paddy Mountain	7 48	3 40
3 30	7 38		Coburn	7 38	3 30
3 37	7 45		Zerby	7 30	3 23
3 47	7 55		Rising Spring	7 21	3 14
3 53	8 02		Penn Cave	7 14	3 07
4 01	8 09		Centre Hall	7 06	3 01
4 07	8 16		Gregg	7 00	2 54
4 13	8 23		Linden Hall	6 52	2 47
4 18	8 28		Oak Hall	6 47	2 42
4 22	8 32		Lemont	6 43	2 37
4 27	8 37		Dale Summit	6 38	2 33
4 37	8 47		Pleasant Gap	6 28	2 23
4 40	8 50		Axemann	6 25	2 20
	8 55		Bellefonte	6 20	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5.40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10.20 a m. 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S

SAW MILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in **Friction Feeds and Gig-Back.** Back motion of Carriage **three times** as fast as any other in the market. **Friction Clutch Feed,** causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; **great saving in power and wear.** Write for circulars and prices; furnished free upon application. Also **Spring Tooth Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers,** etc. *Mention this paper.*

HENCH & DROMGOLD, Manfrs., YORK, PA.

WANTED.—Wide-awake workers everywhere for "Shepp's Photographs of the World"; the greatest book on earth; costing $100.00; retail at $3.25, cash or installments; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes.

Shepp's Photographs of the World.

Agents who will succeed. Mr. Thos. T. Martin of Centreville, Texas, cleared $75 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, Ohio, $23 in 40 minutes; Rev. J. Howard Madison, Iowa, $92 in 7 days; a beautiful, magnificent outfit only 1.00; Terms on credit. Freight paid. Address, GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., Phila., Pa., or 353 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 19oct93

FOR THE CHILDREN.

DOG PRINCE.

"Shake hands, Prince!"
Black as a coal, and curly, too,
Is the dog I introduce to you.
He gives at once his right-hand paw,
None a softer one ever saw.

"Beg, Prince!"
Up he rises on his hind legs,
Flies both little fore-feet, and begs,
Not for money, nor food, nor clothes,
But merely to show how much he knows.

"Speak, Prince!"
You'd think, from that first growling note,
He'd a bumble-bee inside his throat;
"Tis not a bee, but only a bark;
For answer, shrill and eager, hark!

"Roll over, Prince!"
He'll do all other things you ask;
But this is a task, a dreadful task.
He hates the dust on his silky hide
And in the fringe of his ears beside.

"Roll over, I say!"
Such a struggle as he goes through;
He wants to do it, and don't want to!
He rubs one black ear on the floor,
Rubs a little and nothing more.

"Ah, Prince! Ah, Prince!"
Do you call that minding? Yet I find
Yours is a common way to mind:
Willing to do what you like to best,
And only half-way doing the rest.

—[Clara Doty Bates, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

A LETTER GAME.

Get half a dozen wideawake little people around the table and then put a letterbox in the hands of some steady head who can be trusted as umpire. He will throw a letter in the center of the table and the first one in the circle who can tell a geographical name beginning with the letter in sight takes the letter, and the one at the conclusion who can count the greatest number is the winner of the game. Any name of any place under our sun which is of sufficient dignity to possess a post office is legitimate to use, or that of any lake, river, mountain or sea.—[St. Louis Republic.

TWO TINY ROMAN MUSICIANS.

There are now in London, giving musical recitals and exhibitions of their skill, two little Italian girls named Rosina and Beatrice Cerasoli. They are aged thirteen and eleven respectively. Rosina, who is the eldest, is considered as fine a pianist as any one in London, and Beatrice (who pronounces her name as if it were spelled "Bee-a-tree-chee") is inferior to her sister only because her hands are so small that she can not yet do as difficult pieces as she would if her hands were a little bigger.

When Rosina was only seven years old, she took a medal at the conservatoire in Rome, and her playing was so pleasing to the Queen of Italy that she invited both sisters to the royal palace, and presented them with a beautiful silver box with plush linings. For a year Rosina and Beatrice have been in England, completing their musical studies, and it is said that the little musicians are so bright in their other studies that they have already thoroughly mastered the English language.—[New York Ledger.

WHERE CANARY BIRDS COME FROM.

When the North German Lloyd steamer Herrmann unloaded at New York a few days ago, twenty large bundles shrouded in white cloth were carefully lifted from the hold and placed on the dock. From each bundle came a chorus of angry twitterings and chirpings and much fluttering of wings. Each bundle contained 252 little wooden bird cages, each with a canary bird in it. Immediately every one of the 5,040 birds stretched its little yellow throat in an effort to outsing his neighbor. They carroled and trilled as merrily as if they were looking out on green heath and blue sky.

The canaries are of three grades, the $2.50 birds the $5 birds, and the $10 birds. The ordinary birds are worth $2.50. A large, fine bird, or one of particularly handsome coloring, brings twice that price, while a distinguished vocalist will bring $10. All the birds are males and singers. They come from Germany, where they are bred in large numbers.—[Farm, Field and Stockman.

WHANGSTI WHING WHANG.

Charlie was very much interested when his papa first told him that the earth was round like an orange, and that China was directly beneath where he was standing at that time. It seemed almost too good to be true that China should be so near, for Charlie liked the Chinese very much. He had once seen a Chinaman, and the eyes of the great yellow faced fellow had made him laugh, they were set in so crooked. He was a little disappointed to find that Chinaman was not made of china, but he soon got over that, and made up his mind that when the ground in his papa's back yard got soft again he would dig a big hole right through the earth and visit the beautiful land of flowers himself.

So when summer came Charlie began to dig. And, oh, dear! what awfully hard work it was. He dug for nearly one whole hour, and then his back began to ache, and the sun grew very hot, and altogether he was very much discouraged, and he ran into the house and buried his face in his mamma's lap and cried, it was such a dreadful disappointment to him. The next day he began again, and again it made his back ache, and he had another cry, and his mamma advised him to give it up; and then what do you suppose happened? The postman came to the door and brought a letter for Charlie which was signed, "Yours truly, Whangsti Whing Whang, Emperor of China," and which said that the Emperor was much worried when he heard that Charlie was digging that hole, because he was afraid his country would fall into it and get broken. And the letter added that if Charlie would stop digging that hole the Emperor would send him a Chinese doll-baby, a kite, a box of torpedoes, and a teapot, and Charlie was so pleased that he sat down right away and wrote to the Emperor that he would be very glad to stop digging if the Emperor would send him all those things, which the Emperor did that very night! That is, the things came home that evening marked, "With Whangsti Whing-Whang's love," but I think Charlie's papa sent them and not the Emperor, because it takes weeks and weeks for anything to come to America from China, and besides that papa was very much afraid while Charlie was at work that the whole back yard would be dug up, so you see that there was some reason why he should try to make him stop.

At any rate, Charlie received all those beautiful things, and since then has not used his spade except as a new kind of a bat to hit balls with.—[New York World.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THERE are more men than women in South Dakota and several other Western States, the melancholy result of which is that lots of the bachelors there are unable to get wives; and there are more women than men in Connecticut and sundry other New England States, the sad consequence of which is that some of the marriageable women there are without husbands. Yet, comments the New York Sun, it is not the business of the Federal Government to establish an inter-State Matrimonial Bureau for the Purpose of Properly Regulating the Proportion of Men and Women in the Respective States of the American Union. In the long run the law of supply and demand, if allowed to operate freely and fairly under the accordant principles of competition and solidarity, will surely determine and adjust the concurrent or mutual interests of all the men and women of our country who desire to enter into the holy bonds of wedlock.

CHARLES CURTIS, Representative-elect from the Fourth District of Kansas, is the son of a quarter-blood Kaw Indian and Captain O. A. Curtis of the Kansas Volunteers, Fifteenth Regiment. His grandmother still lives on the reservation in the Indian Territory. He was born in North Topeka January 25, 1860. His mother died when he was three years of age. He was a jockey until his sixteenth year, and, commencing as soon as he could, rode horses summers in Texas, Arizona, Colorado, Louisiana, Iowa, and Missouri, attending school winters, thus securing an education. In 1876 and 1877 he drove a hack to support himself, going to school daytimes. In 1879 he entered a law office and in 1884 was elected county attorney. He received the Republican nomination for Congress last June, and was elected by a majority of 3000 over a fusion candidate.

THERE are probably one hundred and fifty schools for cooking in Germany and Austria, the best of which are at Vienna, Berlin and Leipsic. A man who wishes to become a chef must begin at the very bottom of the ladder—at peeling potatoes—and work up round by round to the top. A course of schooling as strict as any polytechnic school in this country must be followed for four years before the student can get a diploma. Every year competitive exhibitions are given in which as many as two hundred chefs take part. The chef who was employed at the White House by Grover Cleveland, and who, it is rumored, may be again, has a gold medal which was presented to him by the Empress Frederick for excellence in cooking, a silver medal given by the King of Saxony, a diploma from the Queen of Austria and numerous other marks of approbation and honor won in competitive contests in cooking. It is not to be wondered at that European cooks command extraordinary salaries in this country.

HENRY CABOT LODGE is the thirty-sixth man who has been honored by the State of Massachusetts with a seat in the United States Senate since Congress was organized in 1780. It is an interesting coincidence, by the way, that the great-grandfather of Mr. Lodge, George Cabot, was a United States Senator from Massachusetts just a century ago, he having been elected in 1791 to serve until 1796. His grandson's term will expire in 1899, so that there will be three years in the two centuries when the great-grandfather and the great-grandson will have been wearing the same togs, with a century between them.

MME. MARIA DERAISMES, President of a French society for the advancement of women, has founded an annual scholarship to enable young girls of good conduct and slender means to go before the authorities for examination to qualify them to dispense medicines and compound prescriptions. Mme. Deraismes is of the opinion that the best means of ameliorating the condition of women is to increase the number of careers open to those who are obliged to earn their living, and also that the work of druggists is suited to women.

A MODEL of husbandly virtue, patience, and tolerance is his imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria. His melancholy Empress wife is left to follow her own way and will in making sudden and strange journeys, and to indulge in eccentricities which must puzzle even this amiable spouse. Last year it was for a house in Corfu with magnificent environment, where she paced the garden walks conversing in Greek with her Grecian tutor. This year it is a sojourn in Spain with a large and expensive suite and apparently indefinite purpose. Meanwhile her royal consort patiently bides at home, attending to the numerous court functions, through which he endears himself to his people, and entertains the company his restless wife refuses to stay at home to receive.

A COMPANY has organized in New Jersey to utilize the accidental discovery of a student in chemistry—the discovery that tile can be made of common beach sand mixed with water and some chemicals the nature of which is kept secret. All that it is necessary to do is to empty the wet sand into tile-shaped moulds, and in the morning there is your tile, glazed and hard, without the application of either heat or pressure. It is said that tile, drains, tubs, imitation terra cotta, statuettes, and so forth, become as firm as baked pottery and are much cheaper. Coloring matter can be stirred into the sand with the effect of permanently tinting it, and marble can be fairly imitated by pouring the color unevenly through it.

ALASKA'S resources and commercial possibilities are perhaps less understood than those of any other section of the Union. Nevertheless they are slowly being developed. The scenic and other natural attractions of this far northern country draw a considerable and increasing stream of travel to it every summer. Under these conditions the possibilities of the Territory cannot long remain hidden. Already a line of side-wheel steamers has been planned for service on the Yukon. The first vessel is now building. If will connect with North Sound steamers and run 2,200 miles up this great Alaskan river.

No sooner have European aeronauts improved their balloons almost to the point of perfection for military uses than along comes a Russian scientist with an apparatus which captures the rays of the sun and employs them to burn the balloons, somewhat on the principle by which Archimedes planned to destroy entire navies. We have not seen a detailed explanation of the modus operandi, but a Russian paper states that the balloons can be burned when at a distance of five kilometres from the person handling the apparatus.

A GERMAN authority says that almost a third of all humanity, that is, 400,000,000, speak the Chinese language. The Hindoo language is spoken by more than 100,000,000, the Russian by more than 80,000,000, the German by more than 57,000,000, and the Spanish by 48,000,000. Of the European languages the French is fifth in place.

THERE are said to be 17,000 styles of silk, but it makes little difference to the women who has to wear six-cent prints how many styles there are.

How to Trap a Tiger.

In trapping tigers for export the Malays dig a hole about ten feet deep, making the bottom twice as large in area as the top, to prevent the animal from jumping out after being once in. The whole completed, small brushwood is lightly laid over its surface, and close by in the direction of the mouth of the pit a bullock is chained to a tree. On seeing the bullock the tiger springs for his expected prey, and alights in the pit. A bamboo cage is placed over the pit, which is then filled with earth, the tiger gradually coming to the surface. Once in the cage, the Malays lace and interlace bamboo and ratan under the tiger. Spring-guns are sometimes used, but not often, as they are dangerous to dogs and human beings.

I once went on a tiger-hunt, but it ended in a buffalo-hunt. We organized a party of five Europeans and ten natives. We started on foot, because it is impossible to ride through the jungle on horseback. On finding a tiger's footprints, we followed them to a ravine, where the tiger had been drinking. Here we took our tiffin, and, while eating, heard groans which we thought were from the tiger. Following the sound, we saw an enormous man-eating tiger dashing away through the brush. Shots were fired without effect. On going farther, we discovered that he had found a buffalo, and had been making short work of him. These buffaloes are not like those found in America, but smaller, and more like an ox. Later this same tiger was caught in a trap. We knew it was the same, for not more than one is found near a village at a time. On an average four or five people were killed by tigers on this road in the course of a year. They generally seize their prey after dusk, and for this reason it is never safe to travel on these roads after six o'clock at night. It is said that a tiger often selects his man during the day, and perhaps follows him for miles, until overtaken by dusk, when he springs on him. Two gentlemen were once walking over a pineapple plantation, when they discovered that they were followed by a tiger. They were three miles from home, and, having nothing but shotguns for weapons, could not fire at the animal. He kept at the same distance behind them all the way, and they reached home before he attempted to attack. The natives are in constant terror of these animals, and it is almost impossible to send them out after dark. I have paid twenty dollars to a native for taking a message to the Maharjah after six o'clock at night.—[Century.

The Lockjaw Bacillus.

Kitasato, who discovered the bacillus which causes tetanus or lockjaw, has been trying the method of Pasteur in preventing the disease by inoculation. A number of guinea pigs and mice were infected with the bacillus by means of small splinters of wood inserted under the skin. Some of these were subsequently inoculated with the prospective lymph and recovered from the disease, while the others died. The earlier the prospective lymph was applied, the better, and when the animals were inoculated with virus and lymph simultaneously no symptoms of tetanus developed themselves. The prospective lymph used was the serum of a horse which had been artificially rendered proof against tetanus. The bacillus of tetanus can retain its power of producing the disease for a long time. A bit of wood extracted from the ankle of a child which had died of lockjaw was, after being kept for eleven years, forced under the skin of a rabbit, which afterward died of the disease.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Perfect Book.

Having recently come across a paragraph in *The Stationer*, to the effect that a perfect book has never yet been printed, says a correspondent in *Notes and Queries*, I should be glad to hear what the readers of *Notes and Queries* have to say upon the subject. By perfect is meant free from any mistake.

The notice I read went on to say that a Spanish firm of publishers once produced a work in which one letter only got misplaced through accident, and this is believed to have been the nearest approach to perfection that has ever been attained in a book. It further stated that an English house had made a great effort to the same end, and issued proof-sheets to the universities with an offer of £50 if any error was discovered in them; but in spite of this precaution several blunders remained undetected until the work issued from the press.

Every housewife knows the vexation that comes with the discovery of a fresh spot (caused by a man's head or a child's hand rubbed against it) upon her pretty wall-paper. These offenses may be entirely removed by powdered and slightly moistened pipe-clay diligently applied.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY DAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth Is Stranger Than Fiction.

A FRENCH statistician, who has been studying the military and other records with a view of determining the height of men at different periods, has reached some wonderful results. He has not only solved some perplexing problems in regard to the past of the human race, but is also enabled to calculate its future and to determine the exact period when man will disappear from the earth. The recorded facts extend over nearly three centuries. It is found that in 1610 the average height of man in Europe was 1.75 meters, or say five feet nine inches. In 1790 it was five feet six inches. In 1820 it was five feet five inches and a fraction. At the present time it is five feet three and three-fourths inches. It is easy to deduce from these figures a rate of regular and gradual decline in human stature, and then apply this, working backward and forward to the past and to the future. By this calculation it is determined that the stature of the first men attained the surprising average of sixteen feet, nine inches. Truly, there were giants on the earth in those days. The race had already deteriorated in the days of Og, and Goliath was a quite degenerate offspring of the giants. Coming down to later time we find that at the beginning of our era the average height of man was nine feet, and in the time of Charlemagne it was eight feet eight inches. But the most astonishing result of this scientific study comes from the application of the same inexorable law of diminution to the future. The calculation shows that by the year 4000 A. D. the stature of the average man will be reduced to fifteen inches. At that epoch there will be only Lilliputians on the earth. And the conclusion of the learned statistician is irresistible; that "the end of the world will certainly arrive, for the inhabitants will have become so small that they will finally disappear"—"finish by disappearing," as the French idiom expresses it—"from the terrestrial globe."

MR. WALTER B. HARRIS, who has just returned to England from Tangier, writes a letter to the London Times which seems to prove beyond dispute the existence of the so-called "dwarfs" of Mount Atlas, about whom so much has been written of late. Mr. Harris encountered a number of these small folk and collected a good deal of material about them from their neighbors, who say that they inhabit the most inaccessible parts of the mountains to avoid the payment of tribute. But he does not believe in the pygmy or troglodyte theories. He says: "I think that it is now conclusively proved that the small people of Mount Atlas are not 'pygmies'—that they are, in a fact, merely a certain collection of Shieh tribes, who, through the high altitudes at which they live, and the extremes of climate they are subject to, from their poverty and inability to grow crops, from the scarcity and bad quality of such food as they are able to collect, have, in the lapse of centuries, become of almost extraordinarily stunted growth. Why then have they not been seen by former travelers? The answer is simple. Both Sir Joseph Hooker and Mr. Joseph Thomson, almost the only Europeans who have ever visited the Atlas, were during their travels entirely in lands governed by Kaids representing the Sultan, and the very proximity of these Kaids would drive the 'small people' to a distance, who would never on any account visit their castles. It is for this reason alone that the existence of a stunted race of Shieh people must have failed to have attracted their notice.

FRANCIS W. JAMES of Port Townsend, Wash., who, with J. B. Webster of Oakland, was of the pioneer population of that Territory thirty odd years ago, stated in a letter to Mr. Webster recently that the Makah tribe of Indians at Cape Flattery, just south of Vancouver island, are increasing in numbers, which is unusual, and that they are as wealthy a community of Indians as exists in the United States, made so by their industry, also unusual and the increased value of sealskins. These Indians now have their own schooners, and cruise, with a white captain of course, as far north as Alaska, and are very successful. They also are noted wha'emen, and engage extensively in the cod, halibut and salmon fisheries, there being very extensive halibut banks a few miles seaward from Cape Flattery, which are now annually visited by a numerous fishing fleet. These banks were discovered by Mr. Webster and two other white men in 1859 and quantities of the fish caught and cured for market during the next few years by his company. Port Angeles is sixty miles from Cape Flattery and was thirty years ago without inhabitants, but is now a flourishing city of 5,000 inhabitants, with a grand future before it.

ON Christmas Day, when the four-masted American ship Cyrus Wakefield was in a gale, First Mate William Mitchell was knocked overboard and swept far astern. He had climbed to the poop deck and had taken a firm hold of a life line to steady himself, when the spanker boom got adrift, and swinging around struck him and hurled him over the starboard quarter. One of the crew tied the deep-sea lead line to a life preserver and cast it overboard. Suddenly the lead-line tightened as though a monster fish had seized it. "I have him! He's caught the line!" yelled the seaman. As the line threatened to part, a heavier one attached to a life preserver was allowed to drift down to Mitchell. The lead line indicated his distance astern to a yard. The last of its 160 fathoms had been payed out when Mitchell grabbed it. The second line he also caught, and the crew started to haul him aboard. This was finally accomplished, but the first mate was more dead than alive when taken out of the water.

A MOST extraordinary story comes from Boise City, Idaho, which is said to be well authenticated. It is said that three travelers were at the upper end of Lake Chelan recently and one of them went in bathing, when he was seized by the foot by a marine monster and was being pulled into deep water when his screams attracted the attention of his companions, who came to his rescue. They pulled him ashore, the monster hanging to his foot. It had legs and a body like an alligator and the head and eyes of a serpent. Between its fore and hind legs were large ribbed wings. The men tried hard to tear the monster from the foot of their companion and finally tried fire, which had the effect of causing the animal to rise suddenly into the air, taking the victim along and finally landing in the lake, where both disappeared from sight.

JOHNS HOPKINS University still gossips of Professor Sylvester, the marvellous mathematician who came over from England to teach the science in which all his interests centred. His mind was ever occupied with mathematical problems, and all sorts of odd things happened to him on the streets of Baltimore. The most amusing episode of his life on this side, however, grew out of a voyage to Europe. While abroad he made some highly important calculations, but on reaching Baltimore he found that the paper on which he had figured was missing. So important were the calculations that he took a steamer back to England in order to look up the papers. He did not find them, and started back to the United States deeply disappointed; but during the voyage over he accidentally discovered in a pocket of the overcoat he had worn on the previous voyage the very thing he was in search of.

THE plague of wolves in Shensi, a mountainous province of North China, is described as becoming more and more alarming. A correspondent in that part writes that in the village in which he is sojourning they had heard of eleven persons being carried off by these animals in seven days. Most of the victims were children; the rest young persons of sixteen, nineteen and twenty years of age. "They come," says the writer, "to our village here every night just now. Men are bestirring themselves, going out in large numbers to hunt them, as yet, however, unsuccessfully. To-night we have put poisoned mutton in two places not far off, hoping to find at least one dead wolf to-morrow. They roam in open daylight, besides entering villages and carrying off helpless little ones. Three went in company a few days ago into a native village; one of the number entered a hut and snatched a little child from his father's arms. Pursuit in every case has been futile. It seems this is their breeding time, hence their abnormal boldness."

THE usefulness of carrying a sharp jack-knife was shown the other day in a Lewiston (Me.) mill, when one of the young women's hair came tumbling down as she passed a piece of heavy machinery and the ends of it caught in some slowly revolving cogwheels. The girl screamed, but did not have the presence of mind to break away at once before more strands of hair were caught and dragged in. She stood there holding out her arms and screaming while her head was drawn nearer and nearer to the fatal wheels. Then up came a man with a sharp jackknife. He compassed the hair of the girl within his left hand and held it firmly as he might a rope and with the other hand severed the hair close to the wheels.

A RATHER ghastly story is told regarding a French Countess, a friend of Camille Flammarion, the astronomer. On one occasion, observing her in evening dress, he frankly expressed admiration of her beautiful shoulders. When she died, in accordance with her directions, enough skin to bind a book was removed from this part of her person, and sent to Flammarion, with a note gracefully asking him to use it as a cover for a volume of the next work he should publish. It is said that after a skilful tanner had been employed to prepare this strange memento, it was actually devoted to the use prescribed; and upon the cover was inscribed, in gilt letters, "Souvenir d'une morte."

THE picturesque little village of Payerne in Switzerland, not far from Lake Neubourg, possesses a unique curiosity in the shape of a saddle which belonged to Queen Bertha, the founder of the Benedictine Abbey, which has since been transformed into one of the best educational institutes of Europe. This saddle, which is more than 900 years old, is of peculiar antique shape, having an aperture for the knee in the pommel. Queen Bertha was noted for her zeal and industry, and in order to set a good example to her subjects she always rode from one place to another to gain time.

A QUEER rabbit story, which beast "Uncle Remus" at his best, comes from Davidson, N. C. John Hedrick killed a very large rabbit during the snow. It had a large raised place on the inside of the left hind leg which he cut into and found between the flesh and hide two leather-winged bats, which were full grown. The bats were fastened to the flesh of the rabbit by a leader or something similar. There was not a broken place in the hide until Mr. Hedrick cut it.

AN extraordinary case of suicide is reported in the Berlin papers. A sixteen-year-old boy, feeling himself humiliated by a severe reprimand that had been administered by his parents, seated himself in a chair, and after loading a revolver handed it to his brother, a lad of six years, and compelled him to do the shooting. The little fellow fired but one shot, killing his brother instantly.

THE monomaniac who, in 1839, stopped Queen Victoria while she was riding on horseback in Hyde Park and proposed marriage to her has recently died in Bedlam, the celebrated insane asylum of London. He seemed to be perfectly sound on every other subject, was well educated, and wrote very sensible letters relating to insane asylums and the reforms which could be made in them. He was eighty-four years old.

MEN cutting ice at Buxton, Me., found a half-blown water lilly imbedded in one of the cakes. It was thawed out, put in a sunny window, and soon bloomed out as handsomely as any lily of July.

ONE enthusiastic promoter of the World's Fair estimates that foreign visitors will bring to this country $300,000,000, while at least $100,000,000 will be kept at home by Americans not going abroad this year, so that the profits of the big show to the people of the United States will be $400,000,000.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE.—Electricity has been successfully applied in agricultural operations at the Polytechnic Institute of Alabama, at which place a motor has been at work since last spring threshing oats, wheat, rye and barley, cutting ensilage, grinding corn and ginning and pressing cotton. And this, writes Franklin L. Pope, in the current number of the *Engineering Magazine*, is going on in a State where less than fifty years ago hundreds of miles of telegraph lines were destroyed by a mob of farmers, because the wires were supposed to have superinduced a distressing drought which occurred shortly after their erection. Verily, the world moves.

SILK FROM WOOD PULP.—A revival of interest is noted in the attempts started some years ago, particularly in France, to manufacture silk from wood pulp, and by methods, as proposed by M. Chardonner, similar in principle to that employed for converting wood into paper. It is well known that, a few years ago, large works were built at Besadcon, and preparations for manufacturing silk in this way were projected and carried out on a somewhat extensive scale; the result was that, though remarkably satisfactory specimens of silk made by the process in question were shown, it was found that the fabric so manufactured could not be woven successfully in large pieces, and that it was of so highly inflammable a nature as to be a source of great danger. To overcome these difficulties very thorough experiments have for some time past been under way, and with such results that the company having the industry in charge claim to be able to furnish a substitute for silk possessing all the essential qualities characterizing that article, and which is expected to be put upon the market at about one-half the cost of the genuine article, dress pieces, ribbons, etc., being included in the prospective goods.

SOUNDS WE MAY NOT HEAR.—Animals may hear sounds that are inaudible to us. Certainly the sounds that give the keenest pleasure to many animals—cats, for example—are seldom capable of giving pleasure to us. We know, of course, that sounds may be too low or too high—that is, the vibrations may be too slow or too rapid—to be audible to the human ear; but it does not follow that they are equally inaudible to differently-tuned ears. The limits of audible sound are not invariable even in the human ear; women can usually hear higher sounds than men, and the two ears are not, as a rule, equally keen. A sound may be quite inaudible to one person and plainly heard by another. Prof. Lloyd-Morgan mentions as an instance of this a case in which the piping of some frogs in Africa was so loud to him as almost to drown his friend's voice, but of which his friend heard absolutely nothing! The same thing may be observed by any one possessing the little instrument known as Galton's whistle. The sound made by this whistle can be made more and more shrill, until as last it ceases to be heard at all by most persons. Some can still hear it; but by raising the sound still higher even they cease to hear. The sound is still being made—that is, the whistle is causing the air still to vibrate, but so rapidly that our ears no longer recognize it, though the existence of these inaudible vibrations is detected by a "sensitive flame," as was first shown by Prof. Barrett in 1877.—[Chamber's Journal.

A Well Ventilated Tomb.

The most peculiar and eccentric character that ever lived in Alabama was Thomas Banks, who died at Montgomery some time during the year 1890. Physicians say that he would have lived years longer than he did had it not been for the fact that he was continually brooding over the danger of being buried alive. He was a man of considerable property, being rated at about $200,000, but to his way of looking at the matter money could not provide against the horrors of a premature burial. Away back in the '70s he had a mausoleum built in the Montgomery Cemetery, and directed that he and his only brother should be laid there together after death. In 1889 the brother died and was carefully and tenderly laid away in one of the niches of the mausoleum. After this solemn event Thomas had his bedroom furniture moved to the tomb and ever after regularly made his toilet there. As mentioned above Thomas also died in 1890, and now the two brothers lie within handy reach of fresh air should either wake from his dreamless sleep.

The Banks brothers were natives of North Carolina, and went to Montgomery some time about the year 1856.—[St. Louis Republic.

Cruelties of Nurses.

Servants employed to look after the little folks are, as a rule, so anxious for their own pleasure that they frequently slap their charges into submission in order to be free to gossip with their confreres below stairs. This course of action usually takes place at bedtime, and any frolicsome disposition on the part of little "wide awake" is, according to the personal observation of our informant, speedily reduced to a condition of sobbing and sleep, owing to the employment of methods known only to these guardians of these treasures of the home. There are other atrocities also practised on children by their nurses, which savor of actual cruelty. If these cases are numerous, can it be possible mothers are unaware of them? Is it that the duties of society so completely take up both time and attention that the doings of the nursery are unknown to the mothers of the little dwellers therein? Motherhood is a far nobler office than social leadership, and the little souls commended to a mother's keeping are greater treasures than the diamonds that are the envy of all other women in that circle in which only the elect move. Therefore these human jewels should be guarded with a constant and jealous eye, and their caretakers should be chosen with due regard to their mental and bodily welfare, instead of selected at random simply to get somebody who will be capable of keeping the children out of sight and hearing when company is around, by whatever means, fair or foul, they choose to employ.—[New York Telegram.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Coliseum of Rome."

TEXT: *"I am ready to preach the gospel to you that are at Rome also."*—Romans i., 15.

Rome! What a city it was when Paul visited it! What a city it is now! Rome! The place where Virgil sang and Horace satirized, and Terence laughed and Catiline conspired, and Ovid dramatized and Nero fiddled, and Vespasian prosecuted and Sulla legislated, and Cicero thundered, and Aurelius and Decius and Caligula and Julian and Hadriad and Constantine and Augustus reigned, and Paul the Apostle preached the gospel.

I am not much of a draftsman, but I have in my memorandum book a sketch which I made in the winter of 1839, when I went out to the gate through which Paul entered Rome and walked up the very street he walked up to see somewhat how the city must have looked to him as he came in on the gospel errand proposed in the text. Palaces on either side of the street through which the little missionary advanced. Piled up wickedness. Enthroned accursedness. Templed cruelties. Altars to sham deities. Glorified delusions. Pillared, arched, domed, turreted abominations. Wickedness of all sorts at a high premium and righteousness 99¾ per cent. off. And now he passes by the foundations of a building which is to be almost unparalleled for vastness. You can see by the walls which have begun to rise, that here is to be something enough stupendous to astound the centuries. Aye, it is the Coliseum started.

Of the theatre at Ephesus where Paul fought with wild beasts, the temple of Diana, of the Parthenon, of Pharaoh's palace at Memphis and of other great buildings, the ruins of which I have seen, it has been my privilege to address you, but a member of my family asked me recently why I had not spoken to you of the Coliseum at Rome, since its moral and religious lessons are so impressive.

Perhaps while in Rome the law of contrast wrought upon me. I had visited the Mamertine dungeon where Paul was incarcerated. I had measured the opening at the top of the dungeon through which Paul had been let down, and it was twenty-three inches by twenty-six. The ceiling at its highest point was seven feet from the floor, but at the sides of the room the ceiling was five feet seven inches. The room at the widest was fifteen feet. There was a seat of rock 2½ feet high. There was a shelf four feet high. The only furniture was a spider's web suspended from the roof, which I saw by the torchlight I carried. There was the subterraneous passage from the dungeon to the Roman forum, so that the prisoner could be taken directly from prison to trial.

The dungeon was built out of volcanic stone from the Albano Mountains. Oh, it was a dismal and terrific place. You never saw coal hole so dark or so forbidden. The place was to me a nervous shock, for I remember that was the best thing that the world would afford the most illustrious being, except one, that I ever saw, and that from that place Paul went out to die. From that spot I visited the Coliseum—one of the most astounding miracles of architecture that the world ever saw. Indeed, I saw it morning, noon and night, for it threw a spell on me from which I could not break away.

Although now a vast ruin, the Coliseum is so well preserved that we can stand in the center and recall all that it once was. It is in shape ellipsoidal, oval, oblong. It is at its greatest length 612 feet. After it had furnished seats for 87,000 people it had room for 15,000 more to stand, so that 100,000 people could sit and stand transfixed by its scenes of courage and martyrdom and brutality and horror.

Instead of our modern tickets of admission, they entered by ivory check, and a check dug up near Rome within a few years was marked "Section 6, Lowest Tier, Seat No. 18." You understand that the building was not constructed for an audience to be addressed by human voice, although I tested it with some friends and could be heard across it, but it was made only for seeing and was circular, and at any point allowed full view of the spectacle.

The arena in the centre in olden times was strewn with pounded stone or sand, so as not to be too slippery with human blood, for if it were too slippery it would spoil the fun. The sand flashed here and there with sparkles of silver and gold, and Nero added cinnabar and Caligula added chrysocolla. The sides of the arena were composed of smooth marble eleven feet high, so that the wild beasts of the arena could not climb up into the audience. On the top of these sides of smooth marble was a metal railing, having wooden rollers, which easily revolved, so that if a panther should leap high enough to scale the wall and with his paw touch any one of those rollers it would revolve and drop him back again into the arena.

Back of this marble wall surrounding the arena was a level platform of stone, adorned with statues of gods and goddesses and the artistic effigies of monarchs and conquerors. Here were movable seats for the emperor and the imperial swine and swinesses with which he surrounded himself. Before the place where the emperor sat the gladiators would walk immediately after entering the arena, crying: "Hail, Cæsar! Those about to die salute thee."

The different ranks of spectators were divided by partitions studded with mosaics of emerald and beryl and ruby and diamond. Great masts of wood arose from all sides of the building, from which festoons of flowers were suspended, crossing the building, or in time of rain awnings of silk were suspended, the Coliseum having no roof. The outside wall was incrusted with marble and had four ranges, and the three lower ranges had 80 columns each and arches after arches, and on each arch an exquisite statue of a god or a hero.

Into 180 feet of altitude soared the Coliseum. It glittered and flashed and shone with whole sunrises and sunsets of dazzlement. After the audience had assembled aromatic liquids oozed from tubes distilled from pipes and raised gently on the multitudes and filled the air with odors of hyacinth and heliotrope and frankincense and balsam and myrrh and saffron, so that Lucan, the poet, says of it:

> At once ten thousand saffron currents flow
> And rain their odors on the crowd below.

But where was the sport to come from? Well, I went into the cellars opening off from the arena, and I saw the place where they kept the hyenas and lions and panthers and wild boars and beastly violences of all sorts without food or water until made fierce enough for the arena, and I saw the underground rooms where the gladiators were accustomed to wait until the clapping of the people outside demanded that they come forth armed—to murder or be murdered. All the arrangements were complete, as enough of the cellars and galleries still remain to indicate. What fun they must have had turning lions without food or drink upon an unarmed disciple of Jesus Christ!

At the dedication of this Coliseum 9000 wild beasts and 10,000 immortal men were slain, so that blood of men and beast was not a brook, but a river; not a pool, but a lake. Having been in that way dedicated, be not surprised when I tell you that Emperor Probus on one occasion threw into that arena of the Coliseum 1000 stags, 1000 boars and 1000 ostriches. What fun it must have been—the sound of trumpets, the roar of wild beasts and the groans of dying men while in the gallery the wives and children of those down under the lion's paw wrung their hands and shrieked out in widowhood and orphanage, while 100,000 people clapped their hands, and there was a "Ha! ha!" wide as Rome and deep as perdition!

The corpses of that arena were put on a cart or dragged by a hook out through what was called the Gate of Death. What an excitement it must have been when two combatants entered the arena, the one with sword and shield and the other with net and spear. The swordsman strikes at the man with the net and shear. He dodges the sword and then flings the net over the head of the swordsman and jerks him to the floor of the arena, and the man who flung the net puts his foot on the neck of the fallen swordsman, and spear in hand looks up to the galleries, as much as to say, "Shall I let him up, or shall I plunge this spear into his body until he is dead?"

The audience had two signs, either of which they might give. If they waved their flags, it meant spare the fallen contestant. If they turned their thumbs down, it meant slay him. Occasionally the audience would wave their flags, and the fallen would be let up, but that was too tame sport for most occasions, and generally the thumbs from the galleries were turned down, and with that sign would be heard the accompanying shout of "Kill! Kill! Kill! Kill!"

Yet it was far from being a monotone of sport, for there was a change of programme in that wondrous Coliseum. Under a strange and powerful machinery, beyond anything of modern invention, the floor of the arena would begin to rock and roll and then give away, and there would appear a lake of bright water, and on its banks trees would spring up rustling with foliage, and tigers appeared among the jungles, and armed men would come forth, and there would be a tiger hunt. Then on the lake in the Coliseum armed ships would float, and there would be a sea fight. What fun! What lots of fun! When pestilence came, in order to appease the gods, in this Coliseum a sacrifice would be made, and the people would throng that great amphitheatre, shouting, "The Christians to the wild beasts!" and there would be a crackling of human bones in the jaws of leonine ferocity.

But all this was to be stopped. By the outraged sense of public decency? No. There is only one thing that has ever stopped cruelty and sin, and that is Christianity, and it was Christianity, whether you like its form or not, that stopped this massacre of centuries. One day while in the Coliseum a Roman victory was being celebrated, and 100,000 enraptured spectators were looking down upon two gladiators in the arena stabbing and slicing each other to death, an Asiatic monk of the name of Telemachus was so overcome by the cruelty that he leaped from the gallery into the arena and ran in between the two swordsmen and pushed first one back and then the other back and broke up the contest.

Of course the audience was affronted at having their sport stopped, and they hurled stones at the head of Telemachus until he fell dead in the arena. But when the day was passed, and the passions of the people had cooled off, they deplored the martyrdom of the brave and Christian Telemachus, and as a result of the overthrone cruelty the human sacrifices of the Coliseum were forever abolished.

What a good thing, say you, that such cruelties have ceased. My friends, the same spirit of ruinous amusements and of moral sacrifice is abroad in the world to-day, although it takes other shapes. Last summer in our southwest there occurred a scene of pugilism on which all Christendom looked down, for I saw the papers on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean giving whole columns of it. Will some one tell me in what respect that brutality of last summer was superior to the brutality of a Roman Coliseum? In some respects it was worse by so much as the Nineteenth Century pretends to be more merciful and more decent than the Fifth Century.

That pugilism is winning admiration in this country is positively proved by the fact that years ago such collision was reported in a half dozen lines of newspaper, if reported at all, and now it takes the whole side of a newspaper to tell what transpired between the first blood drawn by one loafer and the throwing up of the sponge by the other loafer, and it is not the newspapers's fault, for the newspapers give only what the people want, and when newspapers put carrion on your table it is because you prefer carrion.

The same spirit of brutality is seen to-day in many an ecclesiastical court when a minister is put on trial. Look at the countenances of the prosecuting ministers, and not in all cases, but in many cases, you will find nothing but diabolism inspires them. They let out on one poor minister who cannot defend himself the lion of ecclesiasticism and the tiger of bigotry, and the wild boar of jealousy, and if they can get the offending minister flat on his back some one puts his feet on the neck of the overthrown gospelizer and looks up, spear in hand, to see whether the galleries and ecclesiastics would have him let up or slain. And, lo! many of the thumbs are down.

In the worldly realms look at the brutalities of the presidential election eight years ago. Read the biographies of Daniel Webster and Alexander H. Stephens and Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner and Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar and James G. Blaine, and if the story of defamation and calumny and scandalization and diatribe and scurrility and lampoon and billingsgate and damnable perfidy be accurately recorded, tell me in what respects our political arena and the howling and blaspheming galleries that again and again look down upon it are better than the Roman Coliseum.

When I read a few days ago that the Supreme Court of the United States had appropriately adjourned to pay honors to the two last distinguished men mentioned, and American journalism North, South, East and West went into lamentations over their departure and said all complimentary things in regard to them, I asked: "When did the Nation lie about these men? Was it when during their life it gave them malediction or now since their death when bestowing upon them beatification?"

The same spirit of cruelty that you deplore in the Roman Coliseum is seen in the sharp appetite the world seems to have for the downfall of good men, and in the divorces of those whose marital life was thought accordant, and in the absconding of a bank cashier. Oh, my friends, the world wants more of the spirit of "Let him up" and less of the spirit of "Thumbs down!" There are hundreds of men in the prisons of America who ought to be discharged, because they were the victims of circumstances or have suffered enough.

There are in all professions and occupations men who are domineered over by others, and whose life is a struggle with monstrous opposition, and circumstances have their heel upon the throbbing and broken hearts. For God's sake, let them up! Away with the spirit of "Thumbs down!" What the world wants is 1000 men like Telemachus to leap out of the gallery into the arena, whether he be a Roman Catholic monk, or a Methodist steward, or Presbyterian elder, and go in between the contestants. "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God!"

One-half of the world is down and the other half is up, and the half that is up has its heel on the half that is down. If you, as a boss work man, or as a contractor, or as a Bishop, or as a State or National official, or as a potent factor in social life, or in any way are oppressing any one, know that the same devil that possessed the Roman Coliseum oppresses you. The Diocletians are not all dead. The cellars leading into the arena of life's struggle are not all emptied of their tigers. The vivisection by young doctors of dogs and cats and birds most of the time adds nothing to human discovery, but is only a continuation of Vaspasian's Coliseum.

The cruelties of the world generally begin in nurseries, and in home circles, and in day schools. The child that transfixes a fly with a pin, or the low feeling that sets two dogs into combat, or that bullies a weak or crippled playmate, or the indifference that starves a canary bird, needs only to be developed in order to make a first class Nero or a full armed Apollyon. It would be a good sentence to be written on the top line of a child's book, and a fit inscription to be embroidered in the arm chair of the sitting room, and an appropriate motto for judge and jury and district attorney and sheriff to look at in the court house, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy!"

And so the ruins of that Coliseum preach to me. Indeed the most impressive things on earth are ruins. The four greatest structures ever built are in ruins. The Parthenon in ruins, the temple of Diana in ruins, the temple of Jerusalem in ruins, the Coliseum in ruins. Indeed the earth itself will yet be a pile of ruins, the mountains in ruins, the seas in ruins, the cities in ruins, the hemispheres in ruins. Yea, further than that, all up and down the heavens are worlds burned up, worlds wrecked, worlds extinct, worlds abandoned. Worlds on worlds in ruins!

But I am glad to say it is the same old heaven, and in all that world there is not one ruin and never will be a ruin. Not one of the pearly gates will ever become unhinged. Not one of the amethystine towers will ever fall. Not one of the mansions will ever decay. Not one of the chariots will ever be unwheeled. Not one of the thrones will ever rock down. Oh, make sure of heaven, for it is an everlasting heaven. Through Christ the Lord get ready for residence in the eternal palaces.

The last evening before leaving Rome for Brindisi and Athens and Egypt and Palestine I went alone to the Coliseum. There was not a living soul in all the immense area. Even those accustomed to sell curios at the four entrances of the building had gone away. The place was so overwhelmingly silent I could hear my own heart beat with the emotions aroused by the place and hour. I paced the arena. I walked down into the dens where the hyenas were once kept. I ascended to the place where the emperor used to sit. I climbed up on the galleries from which the mighty throngs of people had gazed in enchantment.

To break the silence I shouted, and that seemed to awaken the echoes, echo upon echo. And those awakened echoes seemed to address me, saying: "Men die, but their work lives on. Gaudentius, the architect who planned this structure; the 60,000 enslaved Jews brought by Titus from Jerusalem, and who toiled on these walls, the gladiators who fought in this arena, the emperors and empresses who had place on yonder platform, the millions who during centuries sat and rose in these galleries, have passed away, but enough of the Coliseum stands to tell the story of cruelty and pomp and power—500 years of bloodshed."

Then, as I stood there, there came to me another burst of echoes, which seemed throbbing with the prayers and songs and groans of Christians who had expired in that arena, and they seemed to say, "How much it cost to serve God in ages past, and how thankful modern centuries ought to be that the persecution which reddened the sands of this amphitheater have been abolished."

And then I questioned the echoes, saying, "Where is Emperor Titus, who sat here?" The answer came, "Gone to judgment." "Where is Emperor Trajan, who sat here?" "Gone to judgment." "Where is Maximinus, who sat here?" "Gone to judgment." "Where are all the multitudes who clapped and shouted and waved flags to let the vanquished up, or to have them slain put thumbs down?" The echoes answered, "Gone to judgment." I inquired, "All?" And they answered "All."

And I looked up to the sky above the ruins, and it was full of clouds scurrying swiftly past, and those clouds seemed as though they had faces, and some of the faces smiled and some of them frowned, and they seemed to have wings, and some of the wings were moongilt and others thunder charged, and the voices overpowered the echoes beneath. "Behold He cometh with clouds, and every eye shall see Him."

And as I stood looking up along the walls of the Coliseum they rose higher and higher, higher and higher, until the amphitheatre seemed to be filled with all the Nations of the past, and all the Nations of the present, and all the Nations of the future, those who went down under the paws of wild beasts, and those who sat waving flags to let up the conquered, and those who held thumbs down to command their assassination, and small and great, and emperor and slave, and pastor and people, and righteous and wicked, the amphitheatre seeming to rise to indefinite heights on all sides of me, and in the center of that amphitheatre, instead of the arena of combatants, a great throne stood, rising higher and higher, higher and higher, and on it sat the Christ for whom the martyrs died and against whom the Diocletians plotted their persecutions, and waving one hand toward the piled up splendors to the right of Him He cried, "Come, ye blessed," and waving the other hand toward the piled up glooms on the left of Him He cried, "Depart, ye cursed."

And so the Coliseum of Rome that evening of 1883 seemed enlarged into the amphitheater of the last judgment, and I passed from under the arch of that mighty structure, mighty even in its ruins, praying to Almighty God, through Jesus Christ, for mercy in that day for which all other days were made, and that as I expected mercy from God I might exercise mercy toward others and have more and more of the spirit "Let him up" and less of the spirit of "Thumbs down!"

We may not all be able to do a sum in higher mathematics, but there is a sum in the first rule of gospel arithmetic which we all may do. It is a sum in simple addition: "Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, and to knowledge temperance, and to temperance patience, and to patience godliness, and to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity."

Petrified Snakes.

One of the most startling finds ever made in this section was unearthed at Rockvale, a small mining camp nine miles northeast of here. The Santa Fe Coal Company, which has large mining interests at that point, was excavating in the bottom of a gulch for the purpose of putting in a new track when a peculiar formation was run into. The workmen stopped to examine, and on digging around the spot the strange thing was found to be a perfectly formed snake twelve feet in length.

This find caused so much excitement that the excavation was continued, and at a little distance another reptile was uncovered, and on being dug out was found to be twenty-four feet in length and as thick through as a man's body and perfectly petrified.

This find caused still greater excitement, and all work was stopped to dig for snakes. Another one was soon struck and is not yet uncovered. The reptiles were found at a depth of three feet. Details are but meagre so far, but a large number of persons have visited the find, and say facts as stated are true. No one can tell how many of the petrified monsters will be found, but no doubt there is a nest of them.—Denver News.

All Were Freaks.

According to mail advices, love had a queer mating at New Diggings, Wis., the other day.

The bridegroom stood six feet two inches, the bride three feet two and a half inches.

The officiating clergyman had but one leg.

The witnesses were a man without arms, who signed the marriage contract with a pen held between his teeth, a woman who weighed 350 pounds and a man seven feet six inches tall.

The bride was fifty years old, and her grandmother, aged ninety-eight, attended the wedding.—Boston Herald.

Nearly 4,000,000 tons of coal were mined in Colorado during last year.

Is It "Coal Oil?"

The "average man" (and you will find him everywhere in the proportion of about ninety-nine to one) speaks of petroleum—refined—as "coal oil." This is done primarily because of the general impression that the oil comes from coal, and that coal is of vegetable origin. Geologists and scientists in general, however, take a different view of the matter. To them the oil is a relic of past geological ages, as well as of animals that lived when the earth was young. In referring to the genesis of "coal oil" they never think of it except as an animal oil. They argue that the great upheavals and downfalls of the earth's crust, which resulted in burying billions of tons of vegetable matter, which subsequently turned to coal, also covered millions of gigantic animals with hundreds and thousands of feet of sediment. This sedimentary deposit, in the ages which have elapsed since old nature was racked with those rock-rending convulsions which geologists are so fond of telling us about, have turned into great strata of sandstone, limestone, etc., the oil compressed from the great aggregation of animal remains settling in basins, to be tapped by the ingenious well-sinkers of the last half of the Nineteenth Century. Thus even past ages are made to contribute to the welfare and comfort of present generations.—St. Louis Republic.

The Languedoc Ship Canal, in France, by a short passage of 148 miles, saves a sea voyage of 2000 miles by the Straits of Gibraltar.

A Cheap Paris Restaurant.

They have what are known as twenty-three-cent restaurants in Paris. "Please bring me a napkin," said a customer to the waiter. "Just now they are all in use," replied the waiter. "Please be patient; you shall have the first one available." "Then bring me a toothpick with which to kill time," said the customer. "Impossible," exclaimed the waiter; "for the moment they also are in use."—Chicago Times.

What is said to be the largest sawmill in the world is in Clinton, Iowa. It has ten saws, seven band and three gang, and two batteries of ten boilers each. Its capacity is 500,000 feet of lumber a day.

Cannot Take the Bit.

The chief of the Kansas City (Mo.) Fire Department has invented a new bridle for horses, the use of which makes it impossible for the horse to take the bit between his teeth. It has no bit to take. It is arranged with a strap over the horse's nose, and a steel curb under his jaw in such a way that a hard pull on the reins make the animal very uncomfortable indeed. The new bridle works to perfection, it is said, on a practical test, keeping the horse perfectly under control, while giving him the minimum of discomfort. One great advantage of the contrivance is that it enables the animal to eat and drink in comfort without displacing the bridle.—New York News.

The Royal Baking Powder is indispensable to progress in cookery and to the comfort and convenience of modern housekeeping.

Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.—*U. S. Gov't Chemist's Report.*

For finest food I can use none but Royal.—A. FORTIN, *Chef, White House, for Presidents Cleveland and Arthur.*

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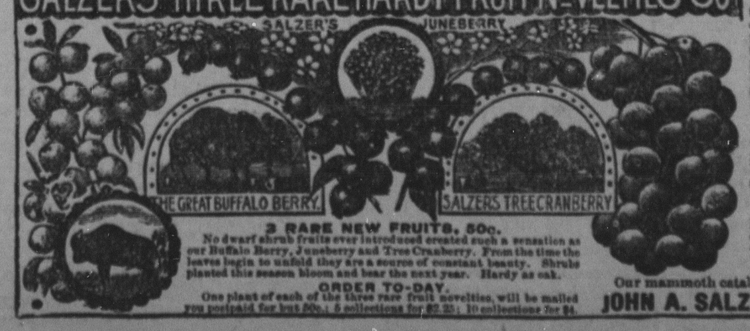

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. FEB. 23.

THE RACKET

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PERSONAL.

——Mrs. Linnie Zeigler, of Bellefonte, is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. J. Meyer.

——Edward Riter left Saturday for York, Pa., where he has secured employment in the shops.

——Syndey Krumrine and Della Weaver, of Rebersburg, were guests at Simon Harpers this week.

——Ad. Ripka having purchased the Josiah Neff farm at Centre Hill will move on it the coming spring.

——Mr. William Holderman, from near Centre Hill, gave us a call. He will advertise his sale soon.

——Mrs. Christ. Motz, and son, of Woodward, spent several days last week with Mrs. Flora Bairfoot.

——Mrs. Harry Swabb, of this place spent a week visiting among friends at Lewistown, returning home Monday.

——Mrs. Carrie Barr and Miss Anna Strohecker, of Lewisburg, were guests at the hospitable residence of Mr. Harry Kreamer over Sunday.

——Bruce Lingle left on Tuesday morning for his home at Cherokee, Iowa, after a visit of several weeks with his mother near Centre Hall.

——Mrs. Vance McCormick and children, of Montandon, are visiting with Mrs. McCormicks' parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reesman.

——Julian Fleming who has been out on the road for the past two months selling corn planters for the firm of Huyett, Meyer & Boozer, returned home Tuesday.

——Cyrus Brungard, one of Millheim's worthy business men, now a candidate for sheriff, gave these headquarters a pleasant call the other day.

——Philip Bradford, clerk in the station, spent several days in Williamsport last week. Philip bought only part of the lumber city, and expects to purchase the rest later.

——D. J. Meyer returned home Saturday evening from a three-weeks' trip on the road in the interest of the corn-planter. He met with unusual success and made many sales.

——Major W. F. Reynolds, the retired banker and millionaire, is lying quite ill at his handsome residence at Bellefonte. He is one of the oldest citizens of Bellefonte and a stalwart Democrat all through.

——Our old Democratic farmer friend, Fred. Zettle, of Georges Valley, gave us a call. He will have sale, March 16, read the ad. in another column. Mr. Fred. Zettle, jr., also called at the same time.

Harbingers of Spring.

That spring is near at hand is not only evidenced by the arrival of the robins, but the drummers come in too, for their share of the old aphorius. They have been numerous and with their big bundles and baggage, have made the life of our merchants miserable endeavoring to sell them a stack of straw hats and summer goods, when the mercury was down to zero.

Favorably Impressed.

Superintendent Westfall was up at Millheim on the 15th, for the first time. He was favorably impressed with the place. His visit was to see what could be done about building a branch railroad to Millheim. Whether he was favorably impressed in that direction, could not be learned. He may repeat the visit later.

Still Scarcer.

About fifty hogs were shipped from the station last week by a dealer from Berks county, who purchased them in this vicinity. Pork was scarce, but by paying big prices the dealer managed to get a shipment ready. For some he paid as high as nine cents a pound, live weight.

TUESDAY'S RESULT

SECOND ELECTION UNDER THE BAKER BALLOT.

Not a Full Vote Out in the Borough or in the Township.—The Election Fruit.

The spring election passed off very quietly in the borough on Tuesday, and no issue being brought forward as in all previous elections the day was without excitement and consequently quiet. The vote was light, owing to the unfavorable weather, and nothing at stake, kept many from the polls. It was the second election held under the Baker Ballot, and the commendation the law received was not so hearty as at the one held previous. Many claim that it is an unnecessary expense upon the county, and the amount of red tape one has to go through to cast his ballot at municipal elections, was unnecessary. Many hoped that the Baker ballot law would be amended to the extent that the spring elections should not come under its bane.

A comparatively light vote was cast in the township also, and only about eighty voters were out.

There were only two tickets in the borough, a straight Republican and Democratic, and the Democratic ticket went through with but one exception.

Following is the offices filled on Tuesday:

CENTRE HALL BORO.

Judge of Election: Simon Harper.
Inspector: Wm. W. Boob.
Assistant Assessor: J. S. Dauberman.
Tax Collector: Wm. Floray.
Auditor: W. H. Bartholomew.
Constable: Henry Swab.
Overseer of Poor: H. G. Strohmeier.
School Directors: John Krumbine, John T. Lee.
High Constable: Geo. Floray.
Chief Burgess: John Riter.
Assistant Burgess: Geo. Bushman.
Council:—2 years. R. D. Foreman, W. B. Mingle, Harry Dinges, one year C. F. Deininger.
Treasurer: H. W. Kreamer.
For increase of Indebtedness for water. 66 votes. No 11.

POTTER TOWNSHIP.

Constable: S. J. McClintick.
School Directors: James Alexander, James M. Moyer.
Overseer of Poor: J. B. Spangler.
Tax Collector: J. T. Potter.
Supervisors: Samuel Bruss, John A. Slack.
Auditor: G. W. Spangler.
Town Clerk: C. J. Smith.

NORTH PRECINCT.

Judge of Election: J. L. Neff.
Inspectors: B. H. Arney, Samuel Durst.
Registration Assessor: Jas. A. Keller.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

Judge of Election: Jacob S. Meyer.
Inspectors: J. W. Kerstetter, E. E. Cooney.
Constable: D. B. Geary.
Overseer of Poor: J. C. Snook.
School Directors: H. M. Swartz, J. D. Keen.
Collector: W. E. Braucht.
Inspectors: W. H. Ertel, W. A. Stover.
Supervisors: B. F. Frankenbaugh, E. Kerstetter.
Town Clerk: C. E. Finkle.

BELLEFONTE.

The Republicans carried everything in Bellefonte on Tuesday, except burgess, for which office J. C. Meyer was elected by five majority.

Death of Judge Shaffer.

Michael Schaffer, of Salem, Illinois, died suddenly of heart failure, February, 3rd, 1893. He was the oldest brother of ex-Sheriff Schaffer, Mrs. P. Dornblaser and Mrs. E. M. Harter, a family well known in Centre county, the father being an early settler at Nittany Hall.

Judge Schaffer was educated for the ministry at Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, but chose the law as a profession, which he practiced until his death and rose high in his profession in Illinois, the state of his adoption.

Married.

On last Thursday evening, at about eight o'clock, Frank Naginey and Miss Ella Shank were united in marriage by Rev. Miles O. Noll, at the home of the bride, on South Allegheny street, Bellefonte. Immediately after the marriage feast the bride and groom boarded the train for a tour to Eastern cities. Mr. and Mrs. Naginey will locate at Athens, Pa., where Frank will be extensively engaged in the furniture business.

The Worst on Record.

The Wilkesbarre bank failure looks worse every day. Assignee Stoddard, of Rockafellow's broken bank, made a statement to the public. It is the worst bank failure ever recorded. A thousand depositors will only get five cents on the dollar.

Two Landlords From Centre County.

With D. C. Keller as a landlord at Turbutville, next spring, will make two hotel men in that village from this county—Andy Immel, late of Aaronsburg has been keeping a public house there for some time.

THE DILLS IN COURT.

The Wife of the Bank Wrecker Resplendent in Sealskins and Diamonds.

Rev. W. H. Dill, the wrecker of the Houtzdale and Clearfield National banks, appeared in the Clearfield county courts last week to answer to a suit brought against them.

The case on trial was that of W. H. Waltz, contractor and builder, of Williamsport, against Mr. Dill, to recover a balance due him for improvements put on the handsome residence, owned by Mrs. Dill, before her husband's failure. This work was done during 1890, and up to July 1891, by Mr. Waltz and his workmen. The total amount expended and now owed for by the Dills, for the repair and improvements to their already handsome residence, foots up to $38,000. This includes other contracts than those secured by Mr. Waltz.

The attorneys for the Dills are Judge Orvis, Hon. J. B. McEnally, and Oscar Mitchell. T. H. Murray and Cyrus Gordon are looking after the interests of the plaintiff. Mr. Dill, as he sits in court, looks like one enjoying good health. He is very corpulent, full faced and wears his whiskers and hair trimmed close, and does not look unlike his brother, the late Andrew H. Dill. Mrs. Dill faced the Judge and jury with a cold, haughty, watchful air. She was attired in seal skin, diamonds and costly fabrics, which seems in decidedly bad taste under the present circumstances, that of trying to avoid paying the contractor and builder, his honest and just dues, for labor and materials furnished for her property.

A surprise was sprung on the defense by Mr. Waltz in court, when he produced letters from Mrs. Dill, written to him from Washington, New York and Clearfield, ordering him to make certain changes in the plans of her house, and giving instructions about the improvements in general, and ordering new materials. When these letters were handed in evidence Judge Orvis and Mr. Dill were excitedly looking them over, with Mrs. Dill and her daughter looking over their shoulders.

Rev. Dill and wife show no signs of a stringency of the money market, and apparently are enjoying the comforts which his ill gotten gains afford him. At present they occupy an elegant brownstone mansion in Philadelphia, while some of his victims can scarcely enjoy a roof over their heads.

To Protect Newspapers.

The Neeb bill, making it a misdemeanor for any person to furnish a reporter, editor or newspaper with false information intended for publication was reported favorably to the senate. The bill is intended to abolish the fakir of news and the practical joker who imposes upon newspapers bogus notices of marriages or deaths. It has excellent chances of passing both houses.

This is a proper measure, the REPORTER and all honest journals will welcome its passage. Persons often maliciously report matters to a newspaper that are unfounded, in order to injure some one—such a law will put the responsibility upon the manufacturer of false news.

Death of Mrs. Mayer.

The death of the estimable wife of Judge Charles A. Mayer, at her late home in Lock Haven, which occurred last Thursday morning, was received with expressions of sadness. Although her illness had been a protracted one causing several months of intense suffering, the loss comes none the less perceptibly to anxious, devoted friends.

She died trusting with implicit confidence in the hope of salvation through the blood of Him that finished the work of redemption on the cross.

Boom Broken.

On Thursday evening, 17, the boom at Curwensville broke and the logs are out on a four foot flood. An attempt will be made to catch the logs at Lock Haven. The gorge of ice and logs extends two miles above Curwensville, and the logs are standing on end and packed to the bottom of the river at Boom's bridge. The ice is piled up as high as the planking of the bridge, twenty-one feet above the water.

Strange Isn't It

Newspaper editing is very funny amusement. If you give a man a puff he never sees it; but let one line against him appear, and he sees it before the paper is off the press; and while he would not have time to stop on the streets to say "thank you," he has time to run all over the town to denounce the editor who seeks to print all the news.

On the Sick List.

Mrs. Wes Whiteman of our town, is still on the sick list, having been confined to her room for several months already.

Mrs. Ripka and daughter of Georges valley were seriously ill but on a fair way to recovery.

——This cold weather makes heavy clothing a necessity for comfort, and the question arises where can it be procured at a low figure and at the same time receive goods that are not shoddy. Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonre, keeps just such a line, and when a purchase is made of him satisfactory returns can be relied upon.

A SCHOOL ISSUE.

A Lively Discussion Over the Project of Establishing a Graded School.

The local election in Potter, on Tuesday, had an issue that put life into it. The matter was over the establishing of a graded school at Centre Hill. A majority of the directors, if we are correctly informed, have decided in favor of such a project, and this has called up opposition from other parts of the township. The opponents allege there are not scholars enough to warrant two schools, hence an extra one would be uncalled for. The people of Tusseyville, we are informed, claim they have scholars enough for two schools, and the graded school, if established should go to that village.

Wherever a village has scholars sufficient for two schools, the spirit of the law favors the grading of the schools—a primary and higher grade, in one building, and the law is a good one, and the advantages to be derived, in an educational sense, should not be overlooked.

Graded schools, where the number of scholars warrants such, offer a means for educating boys and girls that cannot be had in a mixed or ungraded school, nor need the cost be but a trifle greater.

The sentiment of the township is strongly against the movement.

Should Cattle Be Dehorned.

Secretary Edge of the State Board of Agriculture in answer to the question "Is it right to dehorn cattle?" which was found in the question box at a recent Farmer's Institute, answered in substance about as follows: He responded that he believed it to be right to dehorn cattle and he recommended it saying that it improved the cattle and increased their milk product. He cited the case of a neighbor with a large herd of cattle who could not water all of the herd in the yard because of the stronger using their horns on the weaker, after dehorning all difficulty of this kind was avoided, and the entire herd could be watered in a small space. He also mentioned a friend who had his cattle dehorned, but as there was a poor little Jersey heifer in the flock that had been terribly bossed over by all the rest, he concluded to give it a chance and did not disturb its horns. No sooner did it discover this advantage than it at once became boss of the flock and was the most cruel and tyrannical cow he ever had. It was promptly relieved of its horns as well as the others.

He says that there is a little cruelty in the operation, but it is no more than other cruelties necessary on the farm.

How Mingle Succeeds.

There are various methods employed to bring about success in business. Mingle has relied on but one method That one—selling good goods at small profits. If he didn't sell good shoes he would be foolish for selling at small profits, because he could never establish a trade. He could sell a customer one pair of shoes, no more. But by selling nothing but reliable goods he has established himself so firmly that the bitterest competition has failed to draw his trade from him in the least. He is selling today more boots, shoes, slippers and rubber goods than ever before, and he is selling to the best people in the county. Everything is marked as low as it could be. When you want shoes don't miss Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte.

Deaths.

Jessie, a 13-year-old daughter of D. H. Harter, of Smithville, Ohio, died of diphtheria on the 15th. Mr. Harter is a native of Aaronsburg, son of William Harter.

Mrs. Mary L. Neff, mother of Joseph L. Neff, died on 31st ult., aged 76 years.

On the 6th inst., near Greenbrier, in Penn township, Mrs. Christiana Krider, aged 74 years, 2 months and 21 days.

Changes.

Mr. Yeager, clerk in the Brockerhoff house, will become landlord of Browns hotel in Bellefonte, the coming spring. A gentleman from Greensburg will succeed Mr. Brandon in the Brockerhoff house. Mr. Brandon will go to Hastings where a large new hotel has been erected of which he will have charge.

Willis Weaver of Milesburg will take possession of the National Hotel, Millheim, in April.

Got There.

John L. Kurtz, teller of the Centre county bank, got married the other day. Well, he waited long enough, but got there in good style all the same. Congratulations of the REPORTER to Mr. Kurtz and his Lewistown bride.

Sudden Death.

Samuel Brungard, a well-known citizen of Miles township, died suddenly, at his home, on Monday last. He was about sixty-eight years of age. We did not learn particulars.

——For warm, comfortable and serviceable clothing, and at the sam time secure them at a low figure, go to Lewins, at the famous Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, and you will get just the articles wanted. See his stock before purchasing.

HERE AND THERE

NEWS ABOUT THE TOWN AND COUNTRY.

A Hotel Hostler Shoots His Employer's Daughter and Sends a Bullet into His Own Brain.

A double tragedy was committed at Altoona on Tuesday. James Benson, aged twenty was employed as hostler at the Ingold hotel, on Fourth avenue. For some time he has been ailing with St. Vitus' dance, which, it is believed made him at times temporarily insane. Several days ago he had borrowed fifty cents from Emma, the fourteen-year-old daughter of the proprietor.

Between three and four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Benson offered to pay her providing she would accompany him to his room on the third floor, where he claimed he had that amount. When they had arrived at the second floor he suddenly drew a thirty-two calibre revolver and fired without a moment's notice, the ball crashing through the young lady's brain, entering above the left ear and coming out on the other side of the head. She fell to the floor dead.

The young man immediately fired again, this time sending a bullet into his own brain. He was taken to the city hospital, where he now lies in a hopeless condition and cannot recover.

Another Increase.

John F. Potter, Esq., is one of the largest men in Central City. On Sunday evening his wife gave birth to twin daughters both of whom are living, and the mother is getting along nicely. This makes thirteen children, two of whom are dead. This makes two sets of twins for Mr. Potter which seems to break the record in Centre county. If they had been boys the Democratic party in old Boggs township would have been increased, but as it is the Republicans still rule and reign supreme. Although large and still increasing, Mr. Potter has one of the finest families in this county.—*Gazette.*

Weather Freaks.

A few years ago some folks thought the gulf stream had come nearer the Atlantic coast, causing the very mild weather we had all that winter, and predicted we would have no more cold winters. Now it is the reverse, colder winters than ever and some fearing we are going to have no warm summer. Perhaps the gulf stream has promenaded back again, and the north pole has moved down this way to give us a northern sniff.

"Alvin Joslin."

America's favorite comedian, Charles L. Davis, will appear with his superb company in Garman's Opera house, Bellefonte, on Friday evening, Feb. 24th, presenting the famous Yankee comedy, "Alvin Joslin." His company comes direct from the Alvin theater, Pittsburg, to Bellefonte. The Comedy guarantees 180 laughs in 180 minutes. Seats, 35, 50 and 75 cents. It is a great hit and success in theatrical circles.

Judgment Against W. H. Dill.

In the case in Clearfield courts of W. H. Waltz vs. the Dills on motion of plaintiff's attorneys, Mrs. Dill's name was striken out and judgment entered against W. H. Dill in favor of W. H. Waltz for $1,933.92, and in favor of Mr. Culver, architect, for $455. It is said that neither of these gentlemen will receive a cent as the dockets are full of similar judgments which cannot be satisfied.

Bellefonte Makes a Loan.

Bellefonte's borough bonds fell due to the amount of $100,000, which Fred Reynolds agreed to take in 5-20 bonds—to be taken up in 5 or 20 years—at 4 per cent. If Centre Hall wants to borrow money at 4 per cent. here is a pointer, some fellows are thought to be figuring to loan the borough funds at higher interest.

Fractured a Bone.

Mrs. Christina Miess, an aged lady living in Centre Hall, while attempting to walk across some ice in the yard on last Wednesday fell and dislocated her thigh. Mrs. Miess is quite an aged lady and will likely never be able to walk.

Died In Bellefonte.

Mrs. Monroe Kreamer, died at Bellefonte, last Saturday, aged 32 years. The family formerly resided at Aaronsburg. Mr. Kreamer is a carpenter, a son of John Kreamer.

Will Be Next.

Next on the matrimonial list is John Kline, a member of the Bellefonte bar who will be married to Miss Kate Olewine on next Wednesday evening. May there be no end to his happiness.

Rapidly Improving.

Edward Foreman, who has been seriously ill for two weeks, of pneumonia, is rapidly improving and will soon be able to be about.

——Go to the Philad. Branch, and you will receive clothing that are unequaled in quality and price. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

Mifflin County Deaths.

In Milroy, February 11, Elliot Close, in the 78th year of his age.

At Allensville, February 2, Mrs. Martha, wife of Charles Crownover, aged 60 years, 8 months and 5 days.

Near Dormantown, February 3, Wrela May, (nee Karstetter,) aged 21 years, 10 months and 4 days.

At the home of her daughter, Mrs. Michael Lepley, near Soradoville, February 4, Mrs. Martin, aged about 80 years.

In Milroy, February 10, Mrs. Elizabeth McCormick, aged 72 years.

In Derry township, on Stratford's hill, on Monday, February 13, James Riden, in the 68th year of his age.

Fine Horses.

Samuel Runkle has the best looking team of dark grays in these parts, and they don't go slow either, and when they have those continental sleigh bells on 'em everybody looks to see whose acomin'.

Snowed Under.

Several inches more snow on Tuesday evening. No doubt about that time a goodly lot of fellows felt snowed under when the local elections were counted off. Well, console yourselves, defeated ones, the good have their reward in the next world.

Clinton County Deaths.

On the 16th, Hon. George J. Eldred, aged 75 years.

Michael Throne, of Wayne township, on the 13th, aged 78 years.

Removed the Mill.

McLain's saw mill which operated near here last year has been transported to another county and put in operation there.

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

For Rent.

A two-story dwelling house and lot with stable, etc., at Centre Hall tion is for rent. Possession given at any time. Apply to F. Kurtz. tf

Musical College.

The spring term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address,

HENRY B. MOYER,
feb9-3t Freeburg, Pa.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	70
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	
Lard	
Shoulders	9
Ham	12
Tallow	
Potatoes	60
Sides	6

LADIES', MISSES'.....
.....AND CHILDREN'S

COATS

at great reductions.

Muffs, Clouds, Boas, Leggins and seasonable goods in great variety.

FUR RUGS, TABLE COVERS.

Lace and Heavy Curtains and the little sash draperies.

Try Hayne's wood gloss and save money.

A fine line of
MEN'S NECK WEAR
Night Shirts, Etc.

Garmans.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 3.—I. A. Sweetwood, at 1 o'clock, 2½ miles west of Spring Mills, horses, cattle, household goods, etc.

MARCH 13.—Ivy W. Bartges, at 9 o'clock, ¾ mile north of Penn Hall, 6 horses, 4 cows, 9 sheep farm implements harness, etc.

MARCH 15.—B. F. Arney, at 9.30 o'clock, 1½ miles east of Centre Hall, 3 horses, 4 cows, 12 hogs, 16 sheep, farm implements, wagons, household goods etc.

MARCH 17.—D. C. Keller, 3 miles east of Centre Hall, horses, cows, sheep, farm implements, wagons, harness, household goods, etc.

MARCH 18.—William Goodhart, at Farmers Mills, at 10 o'clock, horses, cattle, sheep, farm implements, fodder, harness, household goods, etc.

MARCH 21.—M. S. Hettinger, at Farmers Mills, horse, cows, implements, household goods, etc.

MARCH 22.—E. M. Huyett, at Spring Mills, horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, farm implements, wagons, household goods, etc.

MARCH 23.—John H. Odenkirk at Old Fort hotel, at 1 o'clock, 6 horses, cows, 10 head sheep, binder, farm implements, wagons, buggies, etc.

MARCH 24.—P. A. Leister, at Spruce town, at 1 o'clock, farm implements, household goods, etc.

MARCH 27.—Adam Krumrine, at Tusseyville, horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 28.—William Schell, 2 miles east of Centre Hall, horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, farm implements, household goods, etc.

MARCH 31.—D. F. Wieland, at 10 o'clock, Linden Hall, 3 head horses, 4 cows, 37 sheep, 8 hogs, farm implements and wagons, household goods, etc.